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MARRIAGES.

On the 21st November, 1896, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Right Rev. L. M. Piazzoli, assisted by the Very Rev. B. Vigano, HILARIO GONZALEZ DEL CASTILLO, Vice-Consul for Spain, to HERMILLA MARIA DO ROZARIO. [2660]

On the 14th inst., at H.B.M.'s Consulate General, by Sir Nicholas J. Hannen, and afterwards at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., FREDERICK CASTLE, youngest son of the late Major Henry A. McCALLUM, R.M.L.I.: South Sea, to ALICE, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Philip HOWARD, of Hartlepool, Durham.

DEATH.

On the 21st October, at Tientsin, EMILIE, the beloved wife of H. SCHROETER.

ARRIVALS OF MAIIS.

The German mail of the 19th October arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Sachsen*, on the 19th November (31 days); and the French mail of the 23rd October arrived, per M. M. steamer *Yarra*, on the 24th November (32 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade left Hongkong for Singapore on the 23rd November.

At Yokohama Mrs. Carew has been committed for trial on a charge of poisoning her husband.

No news of importance has been received with reference to the Philippine rebellion during the past week.

According to the *Straits Times* H.M.S. *Pique* is to return home in consequence of some defect in her machinery.

We learn with great pleasure that His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan has just conferred the order of the Rising Sun, 5th class, on Dr. W. Wykeham Myers, for services rendered the Japanese Government in Formosa.—*N. C. Daily News*.

A Tokyo press despatch of the 12th November states that Mr. Shimizu Seisaburo, second class Consul, has been assigned to Hongkong.

The Chinese Consulate at Yokohama was opened on the 10th November. The Consulate at Kobe was to be opened on the 14th and that at Nagasaki on the 16th.

The Japanese steamer *Himeji Maru*, wrecked on the Bombay Reef, is advertised for sale. The German steamer *Siegfried* returned to Hongkong from the scene of the wreck on Sunday night, bringing up Captain Tipple, the purser, second engineer, and four sailors, who had remained with the stranded vessel.

Mr. Beauclerk, Secretary of the British Legation at Peking, came down with the *Centurion* from the north and will, we hear, proceed with her to Singapore, afterwards returning to Peking. Mr. Beauclerk has been utilising his time in Hongkong by making inquiries with reference to trade in Southern China.

The *Siam Free Press* hears that the agents of the Rothschild Railway Syndicate are endeavouring to secure the Petchaburi railway concession, recently promised by the King to Prince Nara. The Siamese Government, says that journal, has refused the Rothschild Railway Syndicate a guarantee for the Chiengmai railway.

From Petri, says the *Siam Free Press*, comes excellent news of the rice crop for 1896-7. Rathburi also gives promise of a plentiful harvest, while Suphan prospects are brilliant. Battambong also expects a rich harvest, and the districts in the neighbourhood of Bangkok are equally promising. The rice season of 1896-7 promises to be exceptionally busy and profitable.

The Tsungli Yamen has declined to present to the Empress Dowager and the Emperor a memorial against footbinding forwarded by foreign ladies through the United States Minister. The Yamen in its reply states that those who oppose the binding of their children's feet are not compelled to bind them, while those who wish to carry out the practice cannot be prevented from doing so.

The four torpedo destroyers ordered the other day through Messrs. Telge and Co. by the Tsungli Yamen are valued at Ku'ping Tls. 330,000 each, and are guaranteed to go thirty-two knots an hour. The contract was signed on the same day as that for two armoured cruisers ordered through Messrs. Buchheister and Co. Several naval officers from the Foochow arsenal dockyard will watch the building of the new vessels.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Mat Salleh, a leader in a petty rising against the British North Borneo Government, had long kept out of reach until last month, when news of his lurking place reached the authorities there. An armed force then sought him out, but found that he had fled. A house in the same kampong, which some of his followers occupied, was then attacked and nine of the defenders were killed. Mat Salleh had left the kampong during the night. Several rebels have submitted and Mat Salleh has taken to the mountains, but his power is said to be broken.

A special telegram from Kobe, dated 16th November, to the *N. C. Daily News*, states that Mr. G. de Wenndrich, Vice-Consul for Russia at that port, committed suicide that morning.

A telegram has been received at Bangkok by Mr. de Bunsen, from the Foreign Office, conveying the information that Mr. French has definitely resigned his appointment as Consul at Bangkok. It is understood that Mr. French has retired from the service.

[A protocol has been concluded between Ching and Japan, dated 19th October last, as a supplement to the recently ratified commercial treaty, in which the question of the taxation of manufactures is treated. In return for the grant to Japan of autonomous concessions at the open ports, "the Chinese Government may impose such tax as it may see fit on the articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China, provided that such tax shall neither be other than that payable by Chinese subjects nor higher."

The *Ostasiatisch Lloyd* learns that Count von Coudenhove, for some time Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affairs in Tokyo, has been appointed a Consul to the newly established Austro-Hungarian Consulate in Singapore. Mr. von Rosthorn, for over ten years a member of the indoor staff of the Imperial Maritime Customs, has left the service and has gone to Peking to take there an appointment in the newly established Austro-Hungarian Legation, as Interpreter of Legation, with the title Secretary of Legation.

The Governor of the Straits Settlements, as High Commissioner of North Borneo, has conducted an exhaustive inquiry into the grievances of Labuan. That island did not prove a success as a Crown Colony, and was transferred to the British North Borneo Government. The transfer did not give satisfaction to sundry residents of Labuan, and they petitioned for that island to be again put under the Colonial Office. A long string of grievances gave force to the petition. The Governor has inquired into the matter, and heard over twenty of the signatories to the petition before reporting to the Colonial Office. So far as can be gathered, it seems to be another case of much ado about very little. Grounds for dissatisfaction do exist, but it remains to be seen whether the Colonial Office deems them important enough to call for a retransfer.—*Straits Times*.

It is reported from Peking that a number of influential gentry of Honan have petitioned the Tsungli Yamen to be allowed to buy up all the iron ore of the province, and smelt it in foreign style in furnaces to be built at a market town called Tsing-huschen in the prefecture of Weihsien, Honan. The pig iron will then be sent by the Grand Canal route to Tientsin, where an iron and steel foundry is to be built at the expense of the syndicate, but the manager of which is to be appointed by the Viceroy of Chihli. The output of the foundry will be sent to the naval shipbuilding yards of the Government, and also supply rails, etc., for the railways of the country. The syndicate intend also to buy four steam-launches to tow the iron-laden junks in the Grand Canal. The scheme has been sanctioned by both the Tsungli Yamen and the Viceroy Wang of Chihli.—*N. C. Daily News*.

TAXATION OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURES IN CHINA.

By the Shimonoseki treaty it was provided that "All articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China shall in respect of inland transit and internal taxes, duties, charges, and exactions of all kinds, and also in respect of warehousing and storage facilities in the interior of China, stand upon the same footing and enjoy the same privileges and exemptions as merchandise imported by Japanese subjects into China." The protection this article provided for goods manufactured in China has been removed by article III. of the protocol signed on the 19th October last, by which "the Japanese Government agrees that the Chinese Government may impose such tax as it may see fit on the articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China, provided that such tax shall neither be other than that payable by Chinese subjects nor higher." The Chinese Government is therefore left with a free hand in the matter, the only restriction now existing being that the outturn of foreign factories shall not be taxed on a higher scale than that of factories conducted by natives. Some nervousness appears to exist on this subject amongst the shareholders in the Shanghai cotton companies, and at the meeting of the Ewo Company the other day the Chairman said:—"Then the duty question arises and frightens them (the shareholders). The danger of this excise question I do not underrate, nor must you; it is a serious matter, but apart from the rights and obligations of treaties and such like points, which it can serve no useful purpose to here discuss, I have confidence that the common sense of the advisers of the Chinese Government will prevail, and, whilst we have already made representations on the subject, we are still taking steps to impress our views. Meantime do not let us aggravate the difficulties we have to encounter by crying before we are hurt." We share Mr. ALFORD's confidence on this point. In the first place, a large amount of Chinese capital held by influential personages in the official world has been sunk in the cotton spinning industry, and the parties interested will therefore use their influence to prevent the industry being taxed out of existence; and the foreign factories cannot be taxed on a higher scale than the native factories. In the second place, the lekin authorities have not yet secured a grip on this new branch of trade, and it is probable that the Peking Government, moved by self-interest, will endeavour to keep the revenue accruing therefrom in its own hands and so administer it that it shall yield a steady and permanent income, which can only be done by a recognition of the adage that honesty is the best policy. Peking has learnt to look upon the Foreign Customs as its most reliable source of revenue, and it may be supposed that it will desire to have the revenue accruing from the new manufacturing development administered on the same wholesome principles. Some time ago, indeed, a set of rules was published according to which manufactures were to pay ten per cent. *ad valorem* on their goods, the duty to be collected by the Foreign Customs and to free the goods from all further charges. These rules have not been officially promulgated, but there is little doubt that they foreshadow the decision that will ultimately be arrived at. Ten per cent. is of course a high rate, and it is to be hoped the Peking Government may be induced to accept a lower one, but even

if ten per cent. be decided upon it will allow the manufacturers to work at a profit, provided the goods are subjected to no irregular levies in addition.

NEW SOURCES OF REVENUE IN CHINA.

In view of the fact that a large sum will have to be found to pay the interest on the foreign loans raised to make up the amount of the Japanese indemnity, the Chinese Imperial Government will have to concert measures for increasing the revenue. If they could have done so with safety nothing would have suited them better than to make foreign trade pay for the late war. But that is not possible without the consent of the Treaty Powers, and that consent will not be obtained until China is prepared to give certain guarantees. That is to say, unless the Chinese Government are prepared to sanction the abolition of the multifarious duties which are heaped upon foreign goods so soon as they leave the port of delivery, the Treaty Powers—or at least those most interested in the trade with China—will not feel disposed to agree to any considerable increase in the import duties. As LI HUNG-CHANG, who probably expressed pretty accurately the views of the Tsung-li Yamen on the subject, has declared that the Peking Government will not agree to the abolition of lekin, it is most probable that the Ministers of that Board are looking out for some more definite and certain source than that of an increase in the ordinary taxes of the country. It is not improbable that the Chinese Government will direct their attention to the increase of the contribution to be paid by the provinces to the Imperial Treasury. Many of them can easily afford to pay a larger contribution to the necessities of the Central Government. Few provinces, it is true, have any spare cash, but most would be willing to increase their contribution to the Imperial exchequer if they could obtain permission to levy some new taxes. That the provinces expected some such demand from Peking would appear to be probable from the fact that some of them are already considering ways and means and trying to devise schemes for raising the wind. The Central Government have meanwhile decided to devote the whole of the revenue derivable from the Imperial Maritime Customs to the payment of interest on the loans, and that fact alone has sufficed to embarrass some of the provincial Governments, and they are looking round for fresh sources of revenue. The Provincial Treasurer of Kiangnan has issued a notice to the provincial officials directing them to levy an extra tax on all opium shops throughout their districts at the rate of 20 cash per tael of prepared opium. He adds that this is to be considered as a contribution to "military expenses." In other words, it is a war tax after the war is over. The people have had their innings at the game of war, and having been worsted they have now to pay the cost. A proposition was also made recently by one of the Censors to impose a stamp tax on all kinds of documents, and the EMPEROR has, it is reported, sanctioned the new tax. It is further believed that the collection of the tax and sale of the stamps will be entrusted to the Imperial Maritime Customs.

No doubt this idea of a stamp tax was taken from the stamp duties imposed in this colony. The tax will not press greatly on individuals, and will not perhaps excite much opposition; but the Chinese will do their best to evade it, and, from the ex-

perience of their success in this line in Hongkong, we imagine they will be able to avoid its incidence in a great measure in China unless the penalties for so doing are exceedingly heavy, in which case they may not think the game worth the candle though the Chinese as a rule will run extraordinary risks to save a mere trifle. As however, the tax will not presumably be a heavy one, and as it may possibly help to give validity to certain instruments, the tax may be accepted with less opposition than is ordinarily directed against measures of this kind. It is a distinctly new departure in China and is undoubtedly better than a new impost on trade. Of course in reality the stamp duty is a tax on trade, but it will press lightly compared with a direct tax on merchandise, and as it is to be worked by the staff of the Maritime Customs it cannot be manipulated as a squeeze by the native officials. In any case it seems certain that a trial will be made of it, and it is to be hoped that it may prove successful in adding a large sum to the Chinese Treasury without materially pressing upon the people. The Chinese Government are also about to try the foreign postage system and should find that a source of considerable profit. Whether it can be worked honestly and efficiently as in Japan remains to be seen. Quick delivery is hardly a matter in which the Chinese are likely to shine, as our experience in this colony has abundantly shown and as that gleaned in connection with the native telegraph offices has often proved. But the Telegraph system is fairly worked, and there is no reason why the Post Office should not become in time a reliable institution in China. If a sufficient number of foreign officials be retained to work it for some years, as is done in the Customs, the Post Office is bound to prove a success. We shall be interested to see how these new experiments answer in the Central Kingdom. We can only hope that a fair trial will be given to them.

MUSEUMS AS EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

Among the most useful agencies in the practical education of Chinese must undoubtedly be ranked museums and exhibitions of machinery and mechanical appliances, &c. The Chinese, like most races of mankind, and perhaps more than most owing to their utilitarian character, are very apt to learn through the eye. One object lesson has far more influence on the Chinaman than the strongest appeal to his reason or imagination. Naturally of a sceptical disposition, he will seldom take anything on trust, and requires most convincing proofs before giving credence to any statement. More especially is this the case when the speaker is a foreigner, as the so-called "outer barbarians" are universally believed to be as false as they are ignorant, and, as China is considered to be the home of all real learning, that ignorance is regarded as extreme and profound. A story is told of a young Chinese convert to Christianity who before his conversion once met a foreigner in the street of his native city, and his first thought was:—"What a fine thing it is that this foreigner has happened to come here just as the city is full of literary men; he will be able, when he returns to his own barbarian country, to tell of the wonderful advance of learning in the Middle Kingdom." Sufficient allowance is not made by foreigners generally in calculating the difficulties in the way of inducing the Chinese to accept Western improvements, for the tremendous obstacle which Chinese

vanity and sense of superiority raises in the path. We are glad to note, therefore, from an interesting paper on "Museums" read by the Rev. J. I. WHITEWRIGHT at the second triennial meeting of the Educational Association of China in Shanghai in May last, that the missionary body have recognised the very practical effect such an institution is likely to have on the Chinese mind. The formation of a museum in connection with a Christian Mission might to some old fashioned Christians savour rather of unauthorised means of attraction, but it is satisfactory to find that the Protestant missionaries working in China are gradually fathoming the depth of the gulf between Chinese and Western modes of thought and beliefs and are setting themselves to pave the way for a better mutual understanding by first dispersing prejudice and creating common grounds of interest, by which confidence may be ultimately established between them.

To this end a museum has been established at Ching-chow-fu in connection with the Training College commenced in 1886 for the purpose of training native pastors and evangelists, and Mr. WHITEWRIGHT gives the following particulars in connection with this innovation. It was commenced in a room in the outer court of the College in 1887 and has been thrown open to the natives ever since. The success was so great that more suitable buildings were erected three years later for the museum, which had grown very much in the meantime. The total number of visits paid to it up to 1895 was 350,000, and in 1895 no less than 81,775 visits were made to it. The success attained has far exceeded the hopes of the promoters, and the visitors are both interested and respectful, often repeating their visits. When the prefectoral examinations are in progress the museum is thronged, and the people come from considerable distances round. Mr. WHITEWRIGHT mentions some of the articles they have found most effective, both in arousing the interest of the natives and in increasing their respect for Western enterprise and resource. There is a well finished working model of an electric railway, another of a dredge, also worked by electricity, a model circular saw, a pump, &c., all worked by the same battery. There are also hand dynamos, electric telegraphs, magneto-electric machine, Winishurst's machine, which works in all weathers, together with the apparatus used in elementary teaching of electricity. Among other things a model of St. Paul's Cathedral stands beside a model of the museum itself made on the same scale, and attracts a good deal of attention. The model railway, which is thirty feet long, and showing sections of a tunnel through a hill, railway embankment with double line of rails and sidings, engines and carriages, a bridge over a river, station buildings, &c., is of course the greatest attraction. A model of a foreign cemetery showing tombstones and small church attached is exhibited to show the Chinese that the foreigner is not destitute of filial piety. In connection with the agricultural implement exhibits Mr. WHITEWRIGHT says:—"I do not know whether the superstition with regard to the 'wooden horse' obtains in the ports of China or not. Large quantities of horse shoes from abroad are sold as old iron and find their way into the interior. The people, amazed at the size of the shoes, concluded that no ordinary horse could wear them, and the idea got abroad that in foreign countries a large wooden horse was made and when finished the shoes were nailed on, when by the aid of some

"diablerie the horse would come to life, and owing to his size was able to perform prodigies of labour. It is to be feared that in one case a fond parent in introducing a hobby horse for his little boy unconsciously strengthened the idea in a few minds. It is twelve years since I first heard the story and it was seriously propounded by men of standing in the community. A gentleman at home presented us with the skin of a full sized dray horse, which has been set up. Needless to say, it completely explodes the 'wooden horse' myth in the minds of all beholders as well as showing them the superiority of the foreign animal. Beside the horse stands a large four share plough, which always excites much interest, as is natural, among a people so dependent on agriculture."

The museum at Ching-chow-fu has already afforded to the missionaries many openings for reaching the people. A science class room has been fitted up close to and communicating with it, and popular science lectures are given there when the examinations for degrees are held, at which time the city is crowded with students. Mr. WHITEWRIGHT tells us that last year the prefect put out as subjects for essays the "Thermometer," "Barometer," "Steam Engine," &c., and the students, who found themselves helpless, made enquiries as to whether the native assistants at the museum would afford them any light on these subjects. The result was that a course of addresses was arranged by the missionaries, illustrated with models and diagrams from the museum, which were well attended. The museum has become so popular that application for admission for women was made and arranged for, a separate reception room being provided, and hours set apart for their visit to the museum. Some ladies of the prefect's household having visited the museum asked if they might be favoured with a lantern exhibition, and two of these were given, with the result that the missionaries got on a friendly footing at the yamen, where before the prefect had not been very approachable. The establishment of this museum has unquestionably done much to increase the respect of the people for the foreigner. Where once they despised they now wonder and admire. The promoters of this laudable attempt to teach the Chinese by their own observation some of the wonders of Western science and quietly and unobtrusively prove to them that the Western peoples are neither barbarians nor in any way inferior to the Sons of Han deserve great commendation, and most fully merit the success they have attained. The museum located at the Hongkong City Hall, though wofully restricted, is nevertheless greatly frequented by Chinese visitors. The institution is, however, wholly unworthy of Hongkong, and the time has now come, we think, when an effort should be made to present here, on British soil, yet so near to China's southern metropolis, a really comprehensive exhibition in which not only curiosities should be shown, but which also should contain models illustrative of Western arts and sciences. It would not only help to dissipate Chinese ignorance of foreigners, but such an institution would serve as a great and permanent educational agency, the value of which can hardly be overestimated. The great manufacturers of Europe and America might be induced to contribute specimens of their machinery, and subscriptions might possibly even be raised there towards the maintenance of such a great show-room for

their products. In any case the existing museum ought no longer to remain in its present adumbrate condition. The city of Victoria is large enough and rich enough to support one worthy of the name, and we think it is the duty alike of the Government and of the community to render our museum something more than a receptacle for a few cases of coins and butterflies and an indifferent collection of stuffed animals.

THE VAGRANCY ORDINANCE AND STOWAWAYS.

One of the most useful pieces of legislation ever passed in this colony is the Vagrancy Ordinance, which has now been in operation for eight years and has almost entirely relieved the colony of the intolerable beach-comber nuisance from which some other ports suffer. Curiously enough, however, this Ordinance has been pleaded as a defence to a charge of false imprisonment brought by certain Japanese stowaways against a ship captain who would not allow them to land. The defence of course was unsuccessful. The facts of the case were that a party of Japanese girls were brought down in charge of two men as stowaways; they were discovered in the course of the voyage and on arrival in Hongkong harbour the captain of the steamer forcibly detained them on board and communicated with the Japanese Consul. The matter came to the knowledge of the police, and the persons so detained were released and brought on shore, and the captain was charged with false imprisonment, convicted, and heavily fined. It was pleaded in his defence, however, that he was justified in detaining them under the Vagrancy Ordinance, which rendered him liable for their support should they become destitute and a charge on the colony. This curious defence, we think, must be ascribed to the ingenuity of his counsel rather than to the intelligence and foresight of the captain, for the latter we must assume to be too much a man of the world not to know that Japanese girls are at a premium in this colony and that there is not the remotest probability of any of them, or of their procurers or procuresses, becoming chargeable to the colony. The Magistrate in giving his decision suggested that the real motive of the defendant's conduct was that he was a regular trader to Japan and was afraid of getting into trouble with the Japanese authorities. As is well known, the Japanese Government very properly takes strict measures to prevent the emigration of females for immoral purposes. Being therefore unable to bring them away openly the procurers use their ingenuity in getting them on board steamers as stowaways, thereby causing considerable trouble and inconvenience to shipmasters and agents. In Captain INNES's conduct in the case in question there was an obvious absence of any criminal intent, but he made a mistake which under the circumstances was, we think, properly visited with more than a nominal penalty. The stowaways could and ought to have been prosecuted at the Police Court, instead of being illegally detained on board pending reference to the Japanese Consul, as though that officer were vested with extraterritorial jurisdiction in the matter.

It has been suggested that this case shows the necessity of amending the Vagrancy Ordinance in the sense of giving shipmasters power to detain passengers while inquiries are made as to their means of subsistence. That, of course, is quite out of the question, for it would be preposterous

to endow private individuals with powers of imprisonment. It might, however, be worth considering whether a proviso should not be introduced to the effect that a ship should not be held responsible for the maintenance of destitutes who have been convicted of having obtained their passage as stowaways. No case of hardship has actually arisen under the Ordinance during the eight years it has been in operation, nor are such cases likely to occur, but it is conceivable that they might do so, and there would be no harm, therefore, in providing against them, but the question cannot be regarded as one of very pressing urgency. Another case has been mentioned, that of the master of one of the North German Lloyd steamers, who was sued some years ago for the recovery of a sum of nearly a thousand dollars for the maintenance and transport from the colony of a party of Mahomedans shipped here from Japan by semi-public subscription. The Government lost the case owing to technical errors on the part of the officials concerned, but had the matter been conducted properly the ship would have been held liable. How that case can be advanced as an argument in support of any modification of the Vagrancy Ordinance we fail to understand. The colony has a perfect right to protect itself against being made the dumping ground of all the destitutes of the surrounding ports, and it is quite in accordance with justice that any ship knowingly bringing destitutes to the colony should pay for their maintenance and transport to their own country instead of the colony being called upon to do so. The only class of cases in respect of which modification might be admitted is that in which the destitutes are brought to the colony without the consent of the master of the ship bringing them, destitutes who have obtained their passage surreptitiously, though as a matter of fact we believe no claim has ever yet been preferred against any ship under such circumstances. Should it be considered necessary to amend the law in that sense it is to be hoped it will be done without in any way impairing the general efficiency of the Ordinance.

THE ALLEGED TORTURE AT MANILA.

When Mr. DAVIDSON, our special correspondent, reported on his return from Manila that persons accused of complicity in the rebellion were subjected to torture, the statement was received with some incredulity, for it seemed almost impossible to believe that at the end of the nineteenth century torture should be practised by a civilised Government. That unnamable atrocities should be committed by the rebels on their captives seemed probable enough, but that the Spanish Government on its part should make use of torture to extort confessions from accused parties was quite another matter. Mr. DAVIDSON's statements are confirmed, however, in an unexpected manner. A correspondent signing himself "Impartial" writes to the *Hongkong Telegraph* to contradict various statements made in the Hongkong papers; he writes evidently with a strong feeling in favour of the Spanish, but on the subject of torture he confirms Mr. DAVIDSON as to the main fact and only joins issue with him on a question of degree. He says: "There is no doubt that in some cases pressure has been brought to bear on prisoners to force them into confession,

"but there is certainly not the wholesale torture and cruelty that the rebels and newspaper correspondents would lead us to believe." We are sorry the correspondent was unable to give an unqualified denial to the statement, or, failing that, to state precisely the nature of the "pressure"—as he euphemistically terms it—brought to bear on prisoners to force them into confession. If torture is employed at all it is disgraceful, and the attempt to palliate the disgrace by saying that certain descriptions of it are exaggerated is no better than the young lady's excuse with regard to her baby, that it was only a little one. In the absence of any definite statement on his own part as to the nature of the "pressure" applied and the extent of its application "Impartial" does not satisfy us that Mr. DAVIDSON's description was even exaggerated. It is said that Mr. DAVIDSON had to rely almost entirely on hearsay, that he had no possible means of verifying his assertion with regard to torture inflicted, and that he could not have spoken with any of the victims. May not precisely the same be said of "Impartial"? Has he been present in the torture chamber while torture was being inflicted, so as to be in a position to say that it is not what it has been represented to be; or has he spoken to any of the victims? We know not. The public is not likely to have the direct evidence of any reliable eye-witness of the torture and will have to draw its own conclusions from hearsay evidence. On the one hand there will naturally be an inclination to paint the torture in the blackest colours and on the other hand an equal inclination will exist to minimise and palliate it, but the unhappy fact seems to remain established that torture in some degree has been practised, and that being the case the judgment of humanity will not be much affected by the precise number of turns given to the thumbscrew.

The value of "Impartial's" contradictions, either as regards torture or any other matter in connection with the rebellion, may be gauged from his reference to the battle of Talisay, in which he says our correspondent (not Mr. DAVIDSON this time) has "gone one better" than the rebels. A reference to General BLANCO's telegram to Madrid as published in the home papers proves the substantial accuracy of our correspondent's report of that affair. In recording a campaign such as that now proceeding in the Philippines, where every effort is made to prevent information leaking out locally, it is inevitable that mistakes in details should be made, but the mistake to which "Impartial" draws attention is of a trivial description. The important point was whether the Spanish had sustained a check or not; an officer more or less killed or wounded or the precise loss of men is not a very material fact in the case. Our correspondent stated that in the action referred to the Spaniards lost their colonel and two captains killed, one lieutenant severely wounded, besides 80 rank and file killed and 100 made prisoners. General BLANCO states that the column "had to fall back with the loss of two officers and sixteen men killed, one major, one subaltern, and twenty-one men wounded;" and Reuter states that the "unfavourable news" had "caused great anxiety" at Madrid, and it was thought possible that further reinforcements might be required. As we know, further reinforcements are now on their way, and it is evident that "Impartial's" estimate of the situation is not that of the Spanish Government.

THE PROCEDURE AT INQUESTS.

The CAREW inquest has given rise in our Yokohama contemporaries to several questions as to the proper procedure to be observed in such inquiries. One paper, the *Japan Gazette*, holds that it was improper for the Coroner to allow counsel to examine the witnesses, and another, the *Japan Mail*, holds that the case afforded "another illustration of the defective character of English law in that it allows such inquiries to be held in public." Both points are of importance, especially the latter, but neither of our contemporaries appears to be aware of the real state of the law on the subject. The Coroner's court is legally a close court and the Coroner may exclude any one who is there merely as a spectator or reporter, and even lawyers cannot claim as of right to be present, much less to examine the witnesses. The admission of the public and the examination and cross-examination of the witnesses are matters entirely within the Coroner's discretion, and, as a matter of fact, the practice varies according to the Coroners' individual views. As a general rule, however, the inquiries are held in public and lawyers are allowed to examine the witnesses, though in the latter respect rather less latitude is allowed than in the cross-examination of a hostile witness in a criminal court. It is obviously desirable, we think, that such diversity of practice as exists should be reduced to uniformity. Steps have recently been taken by the Institute of Journalists with a view to such an amendment of the law as will prevent the exclusion of press representatives from inquests, and if the Government take the matter up possibly the question of according lawyers a recognised *locus standi* may be dealt with at the same time.

As to the expediency of holding inquests in public there can hardly be two opinions. The reasons to the contrary are stated by the *Japan Mail* as follows: "The finding of a Coroner's jury has no conclusive force; it is at best a preliminary to judicial procedure. Hence the machinery of a Coroner's Court lacks many things essential to the complete administration of justice. None the less, an inquest may develop phases permanently injurious to the reputation of some person who is not prepared at the moment, and possibly has not the opportunity, to vindicate himself. European nations reputed to hold the first rank in jurisprudence fully recognise these points, and carefully guard against publicity in the conduct of all such preliminary investigations. England, unfortunately, has not yet followed their example, and probably if her legislators proposed to do so they would have difficulty in overcoming the respectable old prejudice against secrecy in any shape or form; a prejudice which, though founded on the idea that right can be best vindicated in the open, sometimes conduces to the infliction of grievous wrong. It is true that in individual cases the publication of the evidence taken at inquests may prove a serious hardship to perfectly innocent individuals, but that, regrettable as it may be, is as nothing compared with the great public good achieved by the operation of a wholesome system of publicity. If inquests were only held in cases which are subsequently to be dealt with in the criminal courts there would of course be no very strong reason for the publication of the evidence nor, indeed, for the holding of the inquest; but

such cases constitute a comparatively small proportion of the total, and in the majority of cases, those in which death has resulted from accident or misadventure, it is eminently desirable that by a public inquiry attention should be directed to possibly unsuspected dangers to life and the means of removing them, and also that any possible suspicion that might attach to particular individuals should be removed. The publicity of inquests is, in fact, a great public safeguard. Coroners endowed with common sense also recognise the advantage of having the assistance of counsel in their inquiries, and if counsel are to be allowed to take any part in the proceedings it is clearly desirable that they should be allowed to put their questions to the witnesses direct instead of addressing them to the Coroner and the Coroner addressing them to the witnesses, thus causing loss of time and not unfrequently confusion of meaning.

WATER METERS AT THE PEAK.

The testimony of all the towns in Europe and America that have adopted the meter system in connection with the water supply is to the effect that it has been most efficacious in checking waste. The system has been partially applied in Hongkong, but the only district in which it is in full operation, the supply to each house being gauged, is the Hill District, a district in which, having regard to the class of houses and the character of the inhabitants, one would expect to find the minimum of waste occurring. We believe enquiry would show that not a single householder in that district has taken any steps whatever to economise water since the introduction of the meter system; they use what they require, and if the meter shows at the end of the quarter that they have used one or two dollars' worth in excess of the allowance they pay for it without giving a second thought to the money involved, but with a good deal of grumbling at the trouble of having to send the amount to the Treasury and having to procure special coins in which to pay it, for the Treasury refuses to accept the Chinese coins which form the general subsidiary currency of the colony and British coins are not to be had without difficulty. The amounts are usually too small to pay by cheque, as they seldom reach three dollars, and they generally include odd cents. The total collection from the Hill District for excess water consumption is probably less than two hundred dollars a month, and as against this must be set the cost to the Government of clerical labour for keeping the accounts, the cost of keeping a man to go round and read the meters, and so on, the net result being a dead loss. The fact seems to be that the allowance made by the Government in respect of the water rate is just a fraction below the requirements of the residents, and that it would be more profitable and more convenient all round to allow the small excess to be taken without making any trouble about it.

THE YOKOHAMA POISONING CASE.

MRS. CAREW COMMITTED.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]
SHANGHAI, 18th October.

In the Carew case at Yokohama further disclosures have been made and Mrs. Carew has been committed for trial without bail.

The foreign residents of Kobe have established a laundry in consequence of the exorbitant prices charged by the local washermen.

SUPREME COURT.

18th November.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON
(CHIEF JUSTICE.)

THE PROTECTION OF GIRLS.

Wong Yau and Wong Shing were charged on three counts with bringing a girl into the colony for the purposes of prostitution.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty and the following jurors were sworn—Messrs. C. W. Richards, F. Eckhoff, A. F. de J. Soares, J. A. Levy, L. Rosa, F. Hubbe, F. W. Heuermann.

Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. Johnson (Crown Solicitor), prosecuted.

After the adjournment Mr. G. T. Rivers, who was absent when his name was called as a juror in the morning, attended before his Lordship and apologised for being late. He was very busy in the morning and the Sessions had slipped his memory. Directly he found out his mistake he came to the Court and arrived there at 10.15. He would be happy to serve as a juror on a future occasion.

His Lordship told Mr. Rivers to take care to be punctual another time and allowed him to go.

The jury at first returned with a verdict of guilty by a majority of four to three. His Lordship told the jury that he could not accept that verdict and directed them to retire once more. In a few minutes they returned with a verdict of guilty by five to two.

The first prisoner was sent to gaol for twelve months and the second for eight months with hard labour.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.
THE PIRACY AND MURDER NEAR GREEN ISLAND.

The trial of the two men charged with piracy and murder near Green Island was fixed for Thursday, the 26th inst.

20th November.

FORCIBLE DETENTION OF A GIRL.

Lai Su was charged on six counts with detaining a girl in the colony for the purposes of prostitution. Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. Johnson (Crown Solicitor), prosecuted, and the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was defended by Mr. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Mounsey).

The jurors were—Messrs. A. Lee, L. Briodague, A. A. H. Botelho, W. Boffey, G. J. Sequeira, A. M. Marshall, and G. R. Stevens.

This is the case in which a girl was confined in a dark room of a brothel and made her escape one night when the door of her prison was left unlocked.

The jury found the prisoner guilty on two counts and sentence was deferred until Tuesday, pending the decision on a point of law raised by Mr. Robinson.

17th November.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON
(CHIEF JUSTICE.)

HO I SHEK ALIAS HO OI CHU, DECEASED.—HO FUNG HANG v. HO CHIK FUK.

This suit was brought for the revocation of probate of a will granted in 1886.

Hon. H. E. Pollock, Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. Bowley (of Mr. H. L. Denny's office), appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant did not appear.

Ho I Shek, who was for many years managing partner of the Siu Loong Hong, opium merchants, 59, Bonham Strand, died in 1880 intestate, having given verbal directions that his share in the Siu Loong should be divided between the families of his three sons, who had predeceased him. In 1886 some person calling himself Ho Chik Fuk produced a document purporting to be a will of Ho I Shek, by which the whole estate was given to him as son of the deceased. This will was attested by Li Fung Chi (then Manager of the Siu Loong)

and by Ho Mow Wo, described as nephew. Ho Chik Fuk described himself as eldest son of Ho I Shek, and produced a man named Ho Kwai who declared that he was present at Ho I Shek's death. Probate was granted to Ho Chik Fuk in the usual way, but the only use he appears to have made of it was to register it with the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, in which Company the deceased held shares and to draw the dividends on such shares. Li Fung Chi was thought to have left Hongkong in January, 1896, just after the plaintiff had applied to him for accounts of the Siu Loong. The deceased's family had only just discovered the fraud, and now wished the will set aside and the estate administered by the Court.

Ho Wong Shi, the only surviving concubine of Ho I Shek, proved that Ho I Shek left no sons surviving him and never had a son named Ho Chik Fuk nor a nephew named Ho Mow Wo. She was with him at the date of the alleged will and was quite sure that Li Fung Chi did not visit him at that date. She had never heard of the name Ho Chik Fuk until very recently. No such person as Ho Kwai was present at her husband's death.

Ho Fung Hang, the plaintiff, grandson of Ho I Shek, corroborated.

The Court decreed that the probate should be called in and cancelled, and declared that the will was null and void: the plaintiff to have his costs out of the estate.

20th November.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.)

GUNDAH SINGH v. JULIA PASCOAL.

This was an action for \$550 due on a promissory note given by the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant admitted the note, but pleaded coveture. The facts (admitted) were that the defendant's husband was alive and residing in Hongkong at the time the note was given, but had died shortly before the action was commenced.

Mr. Wilkinson for the plaintiff relied on section 11 of Ordinance 14 of 1873, which provides that "No person shall be exempted from being sued for any debt or damages not exceeding \$1,000 by reason of coveture where the husband shall not be resident in the colony," and contended that the section applied to the circumstances existing at the time of action brought and not to the state of affairs when the contract was made, and that inasmuch as the defendant's husband was dead at the time the action was commenced he could not be said to be "resident in the colony" and therefore the defendant was precluded from raising the defence of coveture. Mr. Wilkinson further relied on the opinion expressed by the Full Court in the suit of Tang Kit Shang v. Ng Pat To that the Legislature in framing this section of the Ordinance intended in cases of trifling amount to prevent the raising of the defences of infancy and coveture at all, and submitted that if it were held in the present action that section 11 did not apply to cases where the husband was dead the effect would be that married women could not raise the defence of coveture to actions brought on contracts made by them so long as their husbands were alive and absent from the colony, but the instant such husbands died they could raise such defence, or in other words so long as they remained married women they could not shelter themselves behind the fact, but when they ceased to be married women through their husbands' death, they became entitled to rely on their marriage—an inconsistent state of the law which could not possibly have been intended by the Legislature.

Mr. Mounsey for the defence contended that by the common law of England a married woman was incapable of contracting and that the section referred to related to the time of contracting and not to the time of action brought.

His Lordship in delivering judgment held that it made no difference whether the husband was or was not resident in the colony at the time of debt contracted. The plea of coveture could not be sustained if the husband were not resident in the colony at the time of action brought.

brought. But he held that section 11 of Ordinance 14 of 1873 did not apply to cases where the husband was not in existence at the time the action was commenced. The section in his opinion clearly contemplated a husband being in existence and either resident or not resident in the colony. Therefore he gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

PROTOCOL BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

From the *Kobe Chronicle* we learn that the following protocol, dated 19th October last, was published in the Japanese *Official Gazette* of the 10th November:—

Article I.—It is agreed by the Contracting Parties that Settlements exclusively for the use of the Japanese shall be provided at each open port of China, the Japanese Consul having full control over the roads and police affairs in such Settlements.

Article II.—It is agreed that all matters relating to steamers and other boats of foreign merchants, and the persons engaged in the said boats, referred to in the regulations for the trade of foreign merchants in the three provinces of Su, Kiang, and Hu, issued by the Shanghai Customs on the 3rd day of the 8th month of the 22nd year of Kwangsu, shall be determined upon consultation with the Japanese authorities; and that the Yangtsze Trade Regulations shall be applied as far as practicable until such provisions shall have been adopted.

Article III.—The Japanese Government agree that the Chinese Government may impose such tax as it may see fit on the articles manufactured by Japanese subjects in China, provided that such tax shall neither be other than that payable by the Chinese subjects nor higher. The Chinese Government agrees to allow Settlements to be established without delay, for the exclusive use of Japanese at Shanghai, Tientsin, Amoy, and Hankow, upon the demand of the Japanese Government.

Article IV.—The Chinese Government agrees to instruct the Governor-General of Shantung that the Chinese army shall neither approach nor occupy any place within an area of five Japanese *ri*, or about 40 Chinese *li*, measured from the boundary of the district occupied by the Japanese army, in accordance with the Treaties between the two countries.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

According to the latest news from Manila there had been no more fighting in Cavite since the attack on the rebel position at Noveleta on the 8th November, but it was expected that a determined assault on the position at Imus would be made on Wednesday last, and the Spanish artillery were being got in readiness for the battle.

The *Comercio* of the 13th November says:— Yesterday evening at six o'clock, after four hours' firing, and energetic resistance on the part of the rebels, who were in great number, the forces under the command of General Aguirre took the village of Talisay, Batangas, by assault. The enemy suffered severe loss.

The following despatch from the British Foreign Office to the Spanish Foreign Office has been communicated by the latter to the Government of the Philippines.—“In accordance with the desire expressed by your Excellency that directions should be given to Hongkong and Singapore to prevent filibustering expeditions from the English colonies to the Philippine Islands, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has requested the Minister for the Colonies to take the measures necessary to give effect to the wishes of the Spanish Government. This has been done, telegrams having been addressed to the Governments of Hongkong and the Straits Settlements in the sense indicated by your Excellency. In informing you of the measures taken I am directed to assure you that Her Majesty's Government has had much pleasure in complying with the wishes of Spain in this matter.”

The following Reuter's telegrams appear in home papers received by the last German mail:—

San Sebastian, 16th October.
The Duke of Tetuan, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to-day communicated to the Queen

Regent the latest despatches from Manila. The Minister considers that there is no reason to give way to pessimism seeing that the rebels have not succeeded in carrying out their proposal to invade the provinces of Batangas and Laguna. In view of the small number of troops at General Blanco's disposal this must be regarded as a happy result. The Duke of Tetuan is confident that with the help of the troops going out by the steamers *Colon* and *Covadonga*, General Blanco will be able to strike a decisive blow.

Madrid, 17th October.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Premier, has arrived in Madrid. It is believed that the next Cabinet Council will be of exceptional importance, and that the question of sending further reinforcements to the Philippines will be discussed.

The *Heraldo* expresses the opinion that as General Blanco has failed as Governor-General of the Philippines he ought to be replaced. The journal advises the Government to act energetically in order to suppress the insurrection.

The Minister of War, in the course of an interview, is reported to have said that the insurgents had given proof of far more resisting power than they were believed to possess. There was no necessity, however, to entertain pessimistic views.

Two more battalions will leave Barcelona this evening for the Philippines.

MAJOR CARRINGTON AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

On the 19th November the Commandant's parade of the Hongkong Volunteers took place at headquarters. This was the first parade since Major Carrington's appointment as Commandant and there was an exceedingly good muster of men. At the conclusion of the drill the Commandant addressed the Corps and made a most excellent speech. He spoke of the great honour which the Governor had conferred upon him by appointing him Commandant of the Corps and said that he accepted the position with much diffidence, because he followed a most distinguished soldier (Major Pemberton) and he himself was “only a civilian.” He was not thoroughly acquainted with the gun drill, but from what he had seen that afternoon he was sure that the men themselves were efficient. He pointed out that the Corps was not yet up to its full strength, the Maxim Gun Company being very much under its proper strength, and he hoped that members of both units would do their best to increase the number, as he was certain there was plenty of good sound material in the colony. He occupied an official position and of course, as was the case with everyone, ordinary work had to be performed before volunteer duties, but he was determined to give preference to volunteer work over amusements or any other engagement whatever, and this was the spirit which he hoped would be shown by every volunteer in the colony. The volunteers were really amateur soldiers, but in Hongkong they were brought so very closely in touch with the regulars that they had greater facilities than most volunteers elsewhere for displaying their martial qualities. He would take good care at all times to consult the adjutant and officers of the Corps in order that there should be no friction of any kind and no conflict of feeling amongst the men. He sincerely trusted and believed that the officers and men would give him every assistance in promoting the welfare of the Corps. “On parade,” concluded the Commandant, “we are officers, non-commissioned officers, and men; off parade we are comrades and, I truly hope, friends.” The Commandant then dismissed the Corps.

At Shanghai, on the 15th November fire broke out in a block of native houses in Old China Street, owned by Mr. Douglas Jones. The firemen lost no time in getting to work, and soon had the fire under control, but not before eight houses, Nos. 17 to 24, had been destroyed. The outbreak was unfortunately attended with loss of life, a native boy, aged four years, being burnt to death. The fire was caused by the child who lost his life playing with an oil lamp and some joss-sticks. Another child, aged six, was in the room at the time, but was saved by the mother, who was badly burnt about the head.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 19th November at the office Hon. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works) presided, and there were also present—Hon. F. H. M. M. (Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. Ayres (Colonial Surgeon), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr. H. McCallum (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

CONSERVANCY CONTRACT SPECIFICATION.
The PRESIDENT moved that the conservancy contract specification be considered in Committee and mentioned that the night soil men had not appointed a committee to consult with the Board. It was therefore desirable that the work should be done under contract.

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE seconded the resolution. He did so because he was convinced that the only satisfactory way of ensuring the punctual and efficient removal of night soil from private premises was by some such contract as this. Under the present system it was absolutely impossible for the Board or its officers to ensure the removal of the night soil at last once in twenty-four hours. Every member of the Board would agree with him that in the interests of the health of the community it was absolutely necessary to have the night soil removed at least once in every twenty-four hours. He also thought that the point raised by the President was of serious importance. The night-soil men by not forming a committee had left the Board in the predicament of having no persons among them in authority with whom to deal in the matter.

The Board then considered the specification clause by clause. The contract is a three years' one and will come into force on the 1st May, 1897.

It was resolved to adopt the specification and to forward it to the Colonial Secretary for the purpose, if no objection was raised by the Crown, of inviting tenders to carry out the contract.

CHOLERA AT SINGAPORE.

A communication from the Colonial Secretary's office at Singapore stated that from October 20th to October 27th there were eleven cases of cholera and six deaths. From the 27th October to November 3rd there were eight cases and five deaths.

PLAQUE IN FORMOSA.

H.M. Acting Consul at Tamshui wrote stating that from the 28th October to the 7th November there were sixty cases of bubonic plague and twenty-three deaths.

The Secretary appended the following minute.—If all the cases here recorded are cases of bubonic plague as the disease is known here then it is of a much less virulent type, or the natives of Formosa have a much greater resisting power than the natives of the Kwangtung province of China.

THREE DOZEN CASES OF CHOLERA IN THE COLONY.

For the week ended 7th November the death rate was 30.1 per 1,000 per annum as compared with 29.8 for the corresponding week of last year.

The Medical Officer of Health appended the following minute.—The apparently high death rate is due to the inclusion of the seventeen deaths which occurred from choleraic diarrhoea on board the steamer *Chang Kok Kwan* upon her arrival from Singapore. Excluding these, the rate for the city would be 25.53 per 1,000, and for the whole colony (excluding Army and Navy) 26.67 per 1,000.

For the week ended 14th November the death rate was 27.7 as against 29.6 for the corresponding period of last year. This return included nineteen deaths from choleraic diarrhoea on board the *Chang Kok Kwan*.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned until next Thursday.

A war correspondent of the *Impartial* of Madrid left Singapore for Manila on the 9th November in the *Covadonga*. As a result of the rebellion, the *Straits Times* says, is that the relations between the Spanish residents in Singapore sailing from Europe and those from the Philippines are getting very strained.

"FRA DIAVOLO" BY THE RIFLE BRIGADE.**CONCLUDING PERFORMANCE.**

On Saturday night "Fra Diavolo," the Rifle Brigade burlesque, was produced for the last time at the Theatre Royal. The extraordinary and well-merited success which the burlesque has met with forms a happy and encouraging commencement of the entertainment season in Hongkong, and it is questionable whether any season has ever before received such a magnificent send off. Everybody in the colony knows by this time the worth of this admirable musical play, and we venture to say that no one will fail to remember the chief characteristics of Mr. J. H. Thresher's production. Who will forget the superb acting of Captain R. G. T. Baker Carr and the original touches he gave to the character of an English lord with pockets fuller than his brain pan; the delightful and coquettish style of Mrs. Wrottesley as the young and attractive wife of the ludicrous and jealous lord, and the pretty and effective acting she embodied in the rendering of those catchy songs? Who, too, will not cherish the remembrance of the great support given by Miss Coxon, her vivacity and charming abandon, and the clever little twists in her acting which contributed so much to the success of her songs, particularly the languishing "I want yer, ma honey," which was always given with such charming tenderness? Mr. J. H. Thresher, the author of the burlesque, has earned many honours not only in that capacity, but in his impersonation of the brigand, Fra Diavolo. Of Privates Laing and Payce too much cannot be said. Whenever they were on the stage the audience could not help roaring and their absence from future stage performances in the colony will be surely missed. The staging of the piece, the excellent music rendered by the band of the Rifle Brigade, and the thoroughness displayed by everyone connected with the production will also be remembered for a long time to come.

The theatre on Saturday night was densely packed and of course the enthusiasm was maintained from the rise to the final fall of the curtain. Miss Coxon, we are sorry to say, has been lately suffering from influenza, and she was really not well enough to respond to the persistent demands for encores. Her performance, however, was not in the least marred and she very kindly met the wishes of the audience for more, although we dare say if they had known of her indisposition and the trying ordeal she was undergoing she would have been sympathetically excused from doubly exerting herself. All the artists showed splendid form and the performance went without a single hitch of any kind. Mr. Thresher's song "Come along with me, boys," met with a boisterously good reception and encores had to be given. It will doubtless interest many people to give one or two verses of this highly popular song. The following contains amusing references to the recent doings of the popular A.D.C.:

"If you want to do your duty as a first class side-de-camp,

Listen to me.

You must be a brilliant humorist and an amateur lukong.

Listen to me, boys; listen to me.

Assist your pals the Riflemen in writing up their play.

Your lyrics will of Sterling value be;

You've been of great assistance, as all of us can say.

Much thanks to you, man of yards and A.D.C.

Come along with me; come along with me.

And when you're strolling down the street

And the Sikh police your liep entreat,

Say to the culprits out upon the spree,

Come along with me, come along with me."

The next one is complimentary to the Navy:

"Averse about the Navy now cannot be out of place."

Listen to me.

In many sports of every kind they always go the pace.

Listen to me, boys; listen to me.

Without their help this Colony could very little do.

At cricket or at any other game;
And when it comes to fighting then our gallant lads in blue.

Will help this little island all the same.

Come along with me; come along with me,

They always are the best of pals,

And ain't they just loved by the gals!

So if a lady's darling you would be,

You must go to sea, boys, you must go to sea."

The following ought to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of certain cricketers:—

"If you want to know the way to shine at cricket,

Listen to me.

I'll tell you how to do it and then you can't go wrong.

If the start is at eleven and your side has lost the toss,

Don't go, but let a coolie field for you.

You can then stroll down to tiffin and conciliate your boss.

By telling him you had so much work to do.

Come along with me; come along with me.

To follow Sercombe Smith's tip;

He is always in his place at slip:

That is the way to play this noble game—

Take the tip from me, boys, take the tip from me."

Here is a "tip" for the coming racing season:—

"If you want to know the way to be a genuine Hongkong sport,

Listen to me.

A griffin you must have of course, no matter of what sort.

At five o'clock o' mornings you must trudge down to the course;

A stop watch in your pocket is the game;

And though you need not really know a jot about a horse,

They may think you Morny Cannon all the same.

Come along with me; come along with me.

With boots and breeches spick and span,

the latest pattern from Ah-Man.

And then a good old Chinee hand you'll be."

In concluding this notice we would like to point out one fault which the Rifle Brigade possess. They are altogether too modest. At any rate that is the only reason we can give for the concealment of so much talent until the eve of their departure. They leave for Singapore to-day carrying with them the best wishes of the whole community, and it now remains for Singapore to agitate for a theatrical performance by the Rifle Brigade at as early a date as possible.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO THE RIFLE BRIGADE BY THE HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

The members of the Polo Club entertained the officers of the First Battalion of the Rifle Brigade at a farewell dinner, in the Hongkong Club, on the evening of Wednesday, 11th November. Amongst those present were Captain Patton-Bethune, Messrs. Alexander, Boden, Holland, Long, Paley, and Thresher, and the Hon. H. L. Lee-Dillon. The senior member of the Polo Club, the Hon. T. H. Whitehead, was in the Chair. Captain Loveband occupied the Vice-Chair, and twenty-four past and present members sat down. The chef of the Club excelled himself, and full justice was done to the good things on the table. The menu was—Soup: Chicken and Birds'-nest; Fish: Boiled, Fried; Entrees: Broiled Sheep's Kidney, Roast Snipe, and Teal Breast à la royale; Joints: Roast Turkey and Ham, Roast Saddle of Lamb, and Roast Leg of Pork (Dairy Farm); Vegetables: Potatoes, Peas, Carrots, cold Asparagus, and Mayonnaise sauce; Game: Roast Pheasant and Roast Wild Duck; Sweets: Almond Soufflé, Maraschino Jelly, and Strawberry Ice. Wines: Amontillado, Steinwein, Pommery and Greno, Ch. Brown Cantenac 1888, and Port "Old Tawny," and Madeira. At the foot of the menu card the following was appended:—

But the ring of the ball and the cheery call,

Of a pal in the thickest row;

With a bamboo stick and a pony quick,

Are better than all, I vow.

After the toast of the "Queen," which was loyally pledged and warmly honoured,

The Chairman said—We have met together to-night for a good "crack," a little conviviality,

and good fellowship, which after all is the very wine of life, for it stimulates, exhilarates, and comforts, while it cozens man out of gloom and depression. (Cheers.) We are earnestly

desirous to do honour to our fellow polo-players in the First Battalion of the far-famed and gallant Rifle Brigade, who are so soon to leave us for the warmer clime of Singapore. The sojourn of the Battalion on this "dot on the ocean" has been, alas, all too short, but sufficient to cause us to realize and sorrow over the serious loss the Colony sustains through the departure of the wearers of the "green jacket." Hongkong was fortunate to have had the privilege of their presence, however brief, and we shall sorely miss them. The "crack" 95th Rifles were taken out of the Line and styled the Rifle Brigade early in the century. The Brigade was originally formed of picked and specially selected men from various regiments. Its Battalions have always been the skirmishers of the British army, and ever in the van. The First Battalion has served almost everywhere; in the Peninsula and in the Crimea, at Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Waterloo; in the Indian mutiny, Burmah, and elsewhere, and with great gallantry and conspicuous distinction. They have done everything which British soldiers can do, and many of its members have from time to time been awarded the much-coveted "Victoria Cross" for acts of bravery and valour, as well as for famous achievements. (Applause). The Brigade has a brilliant and a glorious record, and the prestige it has gained we may be sure will be in safe keeping in the future, and should the opportunity arise will no doubt be increased, so long as it is in hands equal to the present. Not only in the field but in all branches of sport the First Battalion has ever been to the front. (Prolonged cheers.) Major Pemberton, a distinguished soldier, rendered invaluable service to the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, including the Light Field Battery and Maxim Gun Corps. A more thoroughly sporting match than that recently played between the Brigade and the Cricket Club has seldom been witnessed on the Hongkong ground. It is about ten years since our local cricketers were defeated by a Regiment stationed here, and in this keenly contested match, wholesome rivalry, permeated with true cricketing spirit, fired the breasts of both sides. The captaincy of Capt. Eccles, his example in the field, his resolute hitting and sterling batting, materially helped his fellow officers to well earned victory, while Fergusson, Alexander, and Thresher rendered invaluable assistance, and gave an exhibition of very sound and excellent cricket. The Regiment has been equally fortunate at Football this year, while the "nippy" Mr. Boden won, in a canter, all the five steeplechases in this season's Gymkhana. (Applause). The Rifle Brigade burlesque, "Fra Diavolo," was an unqualified and bumper success, and the splendid acting of the chivalrous Captain Baker Carr and the indefatigable Mr. Thresher will be long and tenderly remembered by the Hongkong community. (Cheers).

The Rifle Brigade, the 7th Hussars, and the 89th Regiment took part in the first game of "Hockey on horseback" played in the British army, at Umballa, India, in 1862, and the Regiment came near winning the Inter-Regimental Polo Cup in Lucknow in 1894. On their arrival in Hongkong in the autumn of that year, the manly game of Polo, and the "king of sports" in these Far Eastern lands, was at low ebb, but thanks to the untiring efforts of Alexander, the hard-hitting Mr. Paley, and other dashing players in the Regiment, the health-yielding sport was regenerated with greater life and force than ever. (Prolonged cheers). On behalf of the Hongkong Polo Club I desire to express to the officers of the First Battalion of the Rifle Brigade our hearty appreciation and deep gratitude for all they have so nobly done to improve Polo in Hongkong. (Loud and prolonged cheers). Before I sit down, permit me, please, to remind the officers of the First Battalion that their countrymen throughout the wide universe still regard the Rifle Brigade as the "eye" of the British Army, and the "tip" of the lance. (Renewed cheers). Gentlemen, in bumpers let us earnestly wish "Long life, health, and happiness" to the gallant First Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, coupled with the name of Alexander, their deservedly popular

Adjutant and a dashing and brilliant player. He acted as our Secretary for a while, and has done more than any one to improve the play and further the interests of Polo in Hongkong. (Prolonged cheers, followed by "They are jolly good fellows.")

Mr. Alexander, who was received with hearty applause, said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, on behalf of the officers of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, I thank you very sincerely for the cordial way you have received and pledged the toast of our health. This Battalion of the Rifle Brigade has always been very keen on Polo, and though we only succeeded in carrying off one Tournament, viz., the Calcutta Monsoon Tournament, we had several very hard fights to win the Infantry Cup, and in 1891 and 1894 we reached the ante final, beaten both years by the winners; the first year by the regiment who will soon be amongst you, the West Yorkshire, and the latter year by the Durham Light Infantry—the present holders of the Inter-Regimental Tournament in India. Since we have been here we have tried to do our best for Polo, but our great difficulty has been to get ponies to keep sound, and while I was Secretary I broke down no less than three in one fortnight, and others were equally unfortunate. I am afraid as long as Polo exists here this will always be a great trouble. I cannot sit down without expressing the hope that when I am a Major-General, which would be about the corresponding rank to that held by our gallant chairman, I shall be playing polo as keenly as he does now. Gentlemen, I thank Mr. Whitehead most heartily for his kind reference to the Rifle Brigade, and all of you for the enthusiastic way in which you have pledged the toast of our health. I now ask you to drink "Success to the Hongkong Polo Club," coupled with the name of that hard rider and sterling hitter, Captain Loveband.

Captain Loveband said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—On coming here to-night I did not expect to have to get up on my legs, as I did not quite see how I could be let in for a speech; but as Mr. Alexander has kindly coupled my name with the toast "Success to the Hongkong Polo Club," I must say that we are very sorry indeed that the Rifle Brigade are leaving Hongkong. The only thing that helps us polo players to keep our heads above water is the hope that we may find in the new regiment a few polo players who will in some degree help to fill the gap caused by the departure of the Rifle Brigade. I should like to propose the health of the absent polo players of the Rifle Brigade. I refer to Mr. Digby, who went home some months ago, to Mr. Salmon and Lord Conyngham, who also left the other day, and to Mr. Power, who we regret to learn is to-night on a bed of sickness, and who went a long way towards making our last polo dinner a success. All these gentlemen have done yeoman service on the Polo Ground, and we hope to meet them there again. With this toast I should like to couple the names of past polo players. There is a gentleman present here to-night who accosted me rather warmly this afternoon with the words, "Who got up this polo dinner, and why wasn't I let know? I am a past polo player and should have been old about it!" Whitehead wants me to come as his guest, but I won't come as a guest. I have a right to be amongst the hosts in this farewell dinner to the Rifle Brigade." I said of course we were only too delighted to have him in any capacity. I refer to our worthy friend, Mr. Platt. Let us drink to "Absent friends and past polo players," coupling with it the name of Mr. Platt.

Mr. Platt said—Mr. Whitehead, Capt. Loveband, and gentlemen. This is somewhat unexpected, but as I see I am the only past playing member present, I suppose my fate is inevitable. I thank you, Capt. Loveband, for the kind way in which you have proposed my health, and you, gentlemen, for the cordial manner in which you have responded. My great regret is, as a past playing member I am speaking and not as a present playing one. I can hardly plead old age as an excuse for not playing, when I have such a brilliant exponent of the game and notable example before me as our worthy Chairman, Mr. Whitehead. I may add we are both about the same age. But gentlemen, be the cause what it may, my grief at being a non-player is all the more intense when I go down to the Polo ground

and witness the exciting games that are now being played, and the excellent form that is shown, especially by the officers of the Rifle Brigade. (Cheers). Gentlemen, I can add nothing to what Mr. Whitehead has so eloquently said about them, but on behalf of the past players I should like to record our sincere and heartfelt regret at their departure. There is a trite saying that "There are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it;" but, gentlemen, I think we should have to fish over many wide seas, nay, illimitable oceans, before we came across such a gallant band of sportsmen as we are welcoming here to-night. We envy the colony of Singapore they are going to, and our sorrow at their departure is only alleviated, if that is possible, by the thought that we may once more meet in the old country, there to refresh our memories with the recollections of the many exciting games and pleasant times we have had in Hongkong. Before I sit down I should like to propose a toast, and that is the health of Mr. Thresher, coupled with "The Drama," with special reference to "Fra Diavolo," unanimously acknowledged to be one of the best things ever produced in Hongkong, and to the untiring exertions of Mr. Thresher this is mainly due. (Cheers.)

Mr. Thresher replied in a humorous speech, and several other toasts followed.

Mr. W. M. Thompson in a felicitous speech proposed the health of the Chairman.

Mr. Whitehead replied—Gentlemen, Polo is fast becoming a household word, and is each successive year gaining a firmer root and a stronger hold on public favour. A warm welcome awaits the new faces who come to fill up the gaps in the ranks made by departed favourites, but old friends, whether players or ponies, hold a warm corner in our hearts. The future of polo is largely dependent on new infusions of blood, quite as much so as a foxhound kennel. I deplore the fact that the civil element is now so backward in joining our ranks and sharing in the many benefits which the manly and invigorating game yields. Several of the civilians keep one or more ponies and ride about the roads, so they cannot plead either expense or time as an excuse for not playing. Every sport has its utility, but no sport tends to make a man more a man than the entrancing game of Polo, and none fits him more for the sterner joys of war, or enables him to better fill his part in the battle of life. There is no finer school in which to acquire the art of riding, and Mr. H. C. Bentley very aptly sings:—

For the daring turn and the skilful stroke,
The ever quick'ning stride,
The ring of the stirrup, the clash of stick,
And the rush of the furious ride;
The cheer when the ball through the goal is driven
By the steady hand and eye,
Have a wild delight in themselves alone
That can never grow old or die.

I am a firm believer in the great truth *Mens sana in corpore sano*, and there is nothing more conducive to it than polo exercise. The proceedings this evening have been harmonious to a degree, and at the many "farewells" I have taken part in throughout the Far East in the last quarter of a century, it has not been my lot to witness more thorough or more hearty good fellowship than has reigned supreme to-night.

A very enjoyable evening terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."—Communicated.

Horse Marines were a chimerical joke of the past, but bicycling blue-jackets, says the *Nagasaki Express*, are a solid reality of the present. Indeed it was probably the oft-repeated spectacle of Russian and American sailors practising on the Bund that started the cycling boom in Nagasaki; and now we learn that the wheel-men of the U. S. flagship *Olympia*, which arrived in port on the 11th, have secured temporary quarters for their "bikes" at the Seamen's Home. There are fifteen bicycles and several more bicyclists on board the U. S. flagship, and the men intend to do quite a little in the way of century runs, etc., while she is in port. On several of the Russian men-of-war there are regular cycling schools; rooms are provided for the wheels and the men are trained and drilled in cycling tactics when in port.

CRICKET.

RIFLE BRIGADE OFFICERS V. NAVY.

This match was played on the Club Cricket Ground on the 20th November and resulted in a win for the officers of the Rifle Brigade by 61 runs. Captain Eccles batted most vigorously and it was very unfortunate that he missed making the century by two runs. Alexander showed excellent form in the bowling department. Scores:

OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.	
Capt. Ferguson, b Bonham Carter	0
J. H. Thresher, c Pead, b Carter	7
C. Percival, b Shelford	15
Captain Eccles, b Shelford	98
S. E. Holland, b Shelford	0
Captain Baker Carr, c Pead, b Shelford	6
A. D. Boden, l.b.w., b Shipway	6
S. C. Long, c Pead, b Carter	13
R. Alexander, not out	19
G. Paley, c Shipway, b Carter	0
Captain Radcliffe, b Carter	4
Extras	4
	172

NAVY.

Lieut. J. V. Farie, b Alexander	18
Dr. Pead, b Baker Carr	12
Lieut. O. H. Bonham Carter, b Alexander	27
Lieut. Arbuthnot, b Alexander	11
Capt. Mercer, b Alexander	6
J. M. Steele, b Alexander	11
H. C. S. Rawson, b Thresher	0
Lieut. Shelford, b Thresher	1
S. Bennett, b Alexander	1
V. H. Gascoigne, b Eccles	6
H. S. Shipway, not out	9
Extras	9
	111

THE CLUB v. THE NAVY.

A very closely contested and thoroughly instructive day's cricket on Saturday resulted in a victory for the Navy by 9 runs. The latter were well represented, better represented than they have been for some time past, and although no very striking individual performances are to be chronicled on their behalf, every member of the team may justly feel that he contributed something in the way of batting, bowling, or fielding towards the success of his side. The Club, too, was a fairly strong team on paper, a team that one might reasonably suppose to be worth a good deal more than 175 runs on a good wicket, but unfortunately as a team they failed to play up to their reputation, the first four wickets falling for the inadequate total of 36, and the whole side being out for 166. We think, however, that the game was really lost in the Navy's innings and that if a little more had been got out of the Club's bowling, and a little more dash had been put into the Club's fielding, the result might have been different. The Navy were fortunate in winning the toss, and Farie and Pead put on 30 runs for the first wicket before the former was out l.b.w. to one of Smith's deliveries. Bonham-Carter, Arbuthnot, and Mercer did not give much trouble, but when Plumer and Gascoyne got together a useful stand was made, and subsequently Shipway, Bennett, and Shelford all made useful double-figure contributions to the score. The Club bowling did not seem to have much sting in it, but Gillingham did fairly well with 4 wickets for 38, and Howard bagged 3 for 36.

The opening efforts of the Club were not very encouraging. Vallings and Wood both being bowled by Shelford, Ward being caught at third man off one of Bennett's deliveries, and Sercombe Smith being run out off an attempt to score a very ill-judged run. Howard and Eccles made a much better show and put on 44 for the fifth wicket, but when they had both been disposed of for 46 (an excellent innings) and 23 with the inevitable six out of the ground) respectively, and Mast had hit up a characteristic 20, there seemed to be little left to stem the torrent of defeat, and though Mackenzie and Davies dithered, the Club supporters for a few minutes the innings eventually closed for 166—nine runs short of the Navy's total. Shelford and Bonham-Carter both bowled well, the latter however having a good deal the best of the analysis.

By the courtesy of Admiral Sir Alexander Buller, Captain Login, and the Officers of the *Centurion*, the band of the flagship played a

pleasing selection of music on the ground during the afternoon.

The following is the score and analysis:

ROYAL NAVY.			
Lieut. Farie, L.B.W., b T.S. Smith	16		
Dr. Pead, b Gillingham	25		
Lieut. Bonham-Carter, c and b Gillingham	6		
Lieut. Arbuthnot, b Gillingham	0		
Capt. Mercer, R.M.L.I., b Wood	4		
Lieut. Plumer, c S. Smith, b Eccles	33		
J. M. Steel, c Gillingham, b Howard	9		
J. H. Gascoyne, c Arthur, b Gillingham	26		
H. S. Shipway, st. Arthur, b Howard	19		
S. Bennett, st. Arthur, b Howard	12		
Lieut. Shelford, not out	16		
Extras	9		
	175		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.			
Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Rev. G.R. Vallings	10	1	17
Fercombe Smith	21	9	34
Wood	9	5	16
Gillingham	14	3	38
Howard	8.4	2	36
Eccles	7	1	25
CLUB.			
T. S. Smith, run out		11	
Rev. G.R. Vallings, b Shelford		11	
M. D. Wood, W.Y., b Shelford		16	
A. G. Ward, c Steel, b Bennetts		2	
T. H. Howard, c Shipway, b Shelford		46	
Capt. Eccles, R.B., b Arbuthnot		23	
J. R. Gillingham, b Bonham-Carter		8	
E. Mast, c Farie, b Bonham-Carter		20	
H. Arthur, st. Pead, b Bonham-Carter		3	
P. G. Davies, R.A. not out		3	
A. Mackenzie, c Bennetts, b Bonham-Carter	17		
Extras		6	
	166		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.			
Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Bonham-Carter	19.3	3	52
Shelford	25	5	72
Shipway	5	2	9
Bennetts	4	1	16
Arbuthnot	3	—	11
Extras		3	
	62		

HONGKONG ROVERS' V. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

This match was played at the Happy Valley on Saturday. Scores:-

HONGKONG ROVERS.			
H. Chaine, st. Sergt. Wells, b Gr. Salter	14		
D. McHardy, b Bdr. Croucher	1		
J. Kerr, b Q.M.S. Bleasance	12		
J. Woolley, b Gr. Salter	3		
P. Hyndman, Gr. Bleasance	15		
J. Shelley, b Bdr. Croucher	5		
J. Harris, b Gr. Salter	4		
A. Brown, b Gr. Salter	1		
W. Buckler, run out	2		
J. Horley, not out	1		
W. Moore, c C.S.M. Severn, b Gr. Salter	1		
Extras	3		
	62		

ROYAL ARTILLERY			
Gr. Combe, b Woolley	22		
Tramp. Adams, b Moore	0		
Gr. Salter, run out	1		
Bdr. Croucher, run out	4		
Q.M.S. Bleasance, retired	24		
C.S.M. Severn, retired	21		
Gr. Neusee, c Harris, b Kerr	2		
Sergt. Wells, not out	25		
Gr. Campbell, c Harris, b Chaine	3		
Gr. Sampson, b Hyndman	5		
Extras	8		
	115		

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The second Club race of the season was held on the 22nd November in glorious weather with a light easterly breeze tempering the somewhat fierce solar rays.

The honours of the day were gained by Maid Marian. After a somewhat poor display last week in a light wind, she has apparently been got into better trim, and out-masted the two Sibbick cracks in a fair and square encounter with no flukes. This is the more remarkable, as she made a mistake as to the course at the beginning of the race which lost her some valuable ground.

The racing this year, as far as regards designers, practically resolves itself into a duel between Sibbick of Cowes on the one hand and Denison of Hongkong on the other, the former being represented by two boats, Phœbe and

Sibyl, and the latter by no less than five, Erica, Maid Marian, Chanticleer, Active, and Meteor.

At present Denison's star is in the ascendant, as his boats have won the two first races, but May's boat is a good one, judging by the way she sailed yesterday, and the R.E. boat will also be an awkward customer when she gets her sail stretched; at present it has several ugly ridges across it.

Course.—Round the Channel Rocks, Kowloon Rock, and the dinghy off pier (all to port), twice round; 13 miles.

Starters (first class):—

Erica,	A. Denison
Active,	H. E. Pollock
Meteor,	T. Lammert
Phœbe,	F. H. May
Maid Marian,	J. Hastings
Sibyl,	R.E. Officers
Princess,	J. McKie
Chanticleer,	C. A. Tomes

At the start the flood tide was very slack and the ebb was beginning to drain eastward along the Hongkong shore. Maid Marian was first on the line, crossing immediately after gunfire. All the rest were close and indeed the start was one of the prettiest we have seen, as the little fleet commenced to turn to windward. Maid Marian held a slight lead, but was being gradually overhauled by Phœbe and Sibyl and Meteor. Off North Point Maid Marian while still leading was seized with an insane desire to go for Kowloon Rock instead of Channel Rocks and bore away for that purpose and only discovered her mistake when she had been passed by Phœbe, Meteor, and Sibyl. Phœbe was going very strong and made an excellent tack in to the Hongkong shore, but overreached her mark a little. She rounded the Rocks first with Meteor second, Maid Marian third, and Sibyl fourth. Spinnakers were set to port and there was not much change in the positions till the starting line was reached, except that Maid Marian closed up with and passed Meteor. In the second turn to windward the breeze was somewhat fresher and a strong weather-going tide was running. Maid Marian made a good tack towards the Hongkong shore and almost caught May's boat. Some pretty cross tacking then ensued, and the Phœbe did her best to pin Maid Marian under her lee, but was not quite able to do so; and the Maid after squeezing out from Phœbe's lee assumed pride of place, which she never afterwards lost. The Rocks were rounded for the second time in the following order:—Maid Marian, Phœbe, Sibyl, Meteor, Erica, Active, Princess, and Chanticleer.

Spinnakers were again set to port and the Phœbe with her large sail area commenced to run down on Maid Marian, and the latter had all she could do to shake her off. A quick run home in a freshening breeze finished the match. Maid Marian got home, but only 32 seconds before Phœbe, and as she had to allow her 16 seconds the Maid could only boast of a narrow margin of 16 seconds to the good. Sibyl was third, about a minute behind Phœbe.

We regret that we are unable to give the official times, as we have not been furnished with them.

The marks in the first class now are:—

Erica	10	Phœbe	4
Maid Marian	10	Meteor	1
Sibyl	5		

FOOTBALL.

COLTS v. R.E.

This match (Association) took place at Happy Valley on Friday afternoon, play commencing at 5 p.m. No goals were scored during the first half, although the ball was continually in the vicinity of the R.E. goal, the Colt custodian having nothing at all to do. On changing sides the R.E. bucked up and some good play took place. Just before time the Colts scored twice rapidly, thus winning by two goals to nil. Seth and Symington, right wing, played well together and Carvalho as right half back played in rare good form. Gonsalves as full was excellent. Yale, Brett, and Henderson also did good service.

H.M.S. "CENTURION" v. R.E. ENGINEERS.

On Saturday afternoon at the Happy Valley the Centurion's team played their first match of the season, meeting the Engineers amalgamated team. There was a good deal of curiosity as to what sort of form last year's "finalists" for the Hongkong Challenge Cup would show after the cruise, and a large crowd lined the ground for the kick-off at 4.30. The Naval contingent was not disappointed, as, although the soldiers drew first blood shortly after half time, the flagship's team followed by getting four goals in quick succession, and this was the final score:—Centurion 4, Engineers 1.

The full backs were, as usual, the mainstay of the Naval side, Kipling at forward also showing good form. Slaney played a good game for the Engineers and kicked their goal.

The teams were:—Centurion:—Goal, S. Todd, A.B.; backs, W. Chambers, A.B., F. Stirland, A.B.; half-backs, Mr. G. R. Blount, W. Street, A.B., S. Hardy, A.B., forwards, J. Kipling, L.S., Pte. Procter, R.M.L.I., J. Dalton, A.B., A. Mayes, A.B., Pte. Bardell, R.M.L.I. Engineers:—Goal, Sapper Hobbs, backs, Corp. Frazer, Sapper Isaacs, half-backs, Sapper Beetey, Sapper Walsh, Corp. Miles, forwards, Sapper McGregor, Sapper King, Corp. Slaney, Saunders, A.M.S., Jones, A.M.S.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB v. H.M.S.

"CENTURION."

On Monday afternoon on the Happy Valley, after a magnificent struggle, the Hongkong Football Club defeated H.M.S. "Centurion" by two goals to nil. No score was made in the first half, but after changing ends the "Centurion" custodian rushed out of goal and before he could return a hot shot was sent towards the net. The ball was, however, stopped by the handling of the Centurion's back. A goal was then scored from the penalty kick awarded for this infringement of the rules. The sailors tried hard to equalise, but their efforts were fruitless and before leaving the field another point was scored against them. It was a good game throughout, and was watched with great interest by a large number of spectators.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been caught by a communication appearing in one of your issues of October last signed "Alpha" relative to the rebellion now existing in the Philippines.

As a member of the British community resident in Manila I beg to protest against the unfounded and exaggerated statements set forth in the above mentioned letter.

Were it not for the ill-feeling they create some of the "cases" cited by your correspondent would be most amusing from their very wildness to those who know this place.

I dare affirm that nine-tenths of the Englishmen here will bear me out when I say that it is as distasteful to us as it can be to the Spaniards to see stories set afloat that owe their origin only to the fertile imagination of some excited brain.

In the name of our boasted sense of fairplay and justice I ask you to be so kind as to insert this. I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant

HONEST INDIAN.
Manila, 14th November.

The British North Borneo Herald says:

Mr. Schuck, lately in charge of the Telegraph construction, tells us of a strange experience in natural history which some people would hardly credit. He says he saw recently on the Padadas a very large snake coiled on a branch overhanging the river. He was on the look-out for a meal, and a crocodile quietly swimming along passed under the tree, when the snake seized him by the back. Upon this the crocodile used his best endeavours to escape, but the snake having a firm hold of the branch would not let go, and a fair tug-of-war took place, eventually resulting by the croc pulling the snake in two. Can anyone tell us of their having observed a similar sight?

**TWO COTTON SPINNING AND
WEAVING COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

The first ordinary general meeting of this Company was held at Shanghai on the 16th November; Mr. Alford being in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Adler, Ta Fong and Tee San, members of the Consulting Committee, and a number of shareholders.

Mr. C. S. TAYLOR having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said.—The notice calling this meeting having now been read, I may mention that it is held in order to comply with the articles of association. In the way of accounts we have only to offer a balance sheet of receipts and expenditure, but it contains one very favourable feature, in that the entire capital has been subscribed and paid up. We have as you will observe balanced the books to 30th September, but whether we shall continue to close our fiscal year on that date has not been decided; in one way it is an appropriate date as the cotton season closes on the 30th September, but in other ways the 31st December might be more convenient, and should the latter date of closing be decided upon, another statement will be issued early in 1897, and a meeting called. The audited accounts now before you are so very simple that they need but brief reference; property account is practically closed, building account shows about half of what we expect will be required and has exceeded anticipations owing to the greatly increased cost of labour and building material, which has affected all similar undertakings, though it is satisfactory that we have avoided strikes, and can show work which is at least second to none. Plant account and cost of erection will run to treble the figures now shown; the capital will thus be invested, but it is in good work and good machinery, which I have every confidence will justify the expenditure, and in the long run prove far more satisfactory to proprietors than had a dangerous economy pervaded our action. I may perhaps anticipate enquiry by a few remarks on prospects. It is not uncommon to see a new enterprise start with a rush for shares, which it is forgotten are necessarily entirely unproductive for one year or even two, but which attract public attention and give possibilities of immediate gains by other means. The result is obvious where the capital is large and locally held, but this has no effect on the soundness of the enterprise. It, however, causes nervous and overladen holders of stock to become uneasy, and when they see the raw cotton market advance, they imagine everything has gone wrong. Believe me, gentlemen, that is not so; it is true, raw cotton has advanced, but so has its product, yarn, though the ratio of rise is not proportionate. Then the duty question arises and frightens them; the danger of this excise question I do not underrate, nor must you; it is a serious matter, but apart from the rights and obligations of treaties and such like points, which it can serve no useful purpose to here discuss, I have confidence that the common sense of the advisers of the Chinese Government will prevail, and whilst we have already made representations on the subject, we are still taking steps to impress our views. Meantime do not let us aggravate the difficulties we have to encounter by crying before we are hurt. We hope, gentlemen, to see our mill at work soon after China New Year, and I will not detain you by an exhaustive account of what parts are now complete and what are not, but if any of you wish to explore the property, I feel sure that Mr. Ainley, who as you are aware is our valued expert from Messrs. Platt Bros., will be glad to personally conduct you, and also give you the advantage of his extensive knowledge of the industry. For the management we have secured the services of Mr. James Kerfoot, formerly of the Newton Moor Spinning Co., and latterly of Messrs. John Leech and Sons of Stalybridge, holder of the City Guild's first honour certificate in spinning and weaving, and strongly recommended by Messrs. Platt Bros. for the position and we expect him here early in January. Now, gentlemen, if there are any questions you desire to ask I will endeavour to reply before proposing that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

Mr. BUTLER asked if the Chairman could explain why the position of the shares of this Company compared so unfavourably with the other similar companies in Shanghai. It was the first company started, and by the most influential house in Shanghai, and the discrepancy was so marked that it would be kind if the Chairman could explain it.

The CHAIRMAN, having waited to ascertain if there were any more questions to reply to, said that he was not acquainted with the eccentricities of the share market, and the only explanation that occurred to him had been given in his opening remarks. The Company had a much larger capital taken up locally than either of the others, probably as large as that of any two of the others put together, which resulted in its having a large number of shareholders who had expected a return much sooner than was possible. There was also the unfounded alarm that had been caused by the rise in cotton, and the fear of the imposition of a heavy excise; but he had no apprehensions himself, and could assure Mr. Butler that there was no other reason for the fall in the shares. He then proposed and Mr. ADLER seconded that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

Carried *nem. con.*

Dr. MACLEOD proposed and Mr. DANFORTH seconded that the Consulting Committee, consisting of Messrs. Prentice, Adler, Ta Fong, and Tee San, be re-elected.

Carried *nem. con.*

Mr. DOBIE proposed and Mr. BUTLER seconded that Mr. C. W. Wrightson be re-elected auditor for the ensuing year.

Carried *nem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN having thanked the shareholders for their attendance, and Mr. YOUNG having proposed a vote of thanks to him, which was carried by acclamation, the meeting adjourned.

RAUB PROSPECTS.

Singapore, 12th November.

Mr. W. Bibby, Raub mine manager, came down from Klang yesterday with 1,913½ ounces of gold, the product of the last crushing. The gist of a chat with Mr. Bibby over the prospects of Raub is as follows:—

Bukit Koman is looking particularly well, the drives in the upper level extending one thousand feet, where less than one-sixth has been stope. Indeed the batteries have been kept going almost entirely from the levels that are driven. That is a feature of the work at Raub. What in other mines is frequently looked upon as "dead work" is keeping the batteries going. It should be realised that Raub is not a gold-mine in the ordinary sense of the word, but a goldfield, where half a dozen ventures are going on, of which any would be a big thing in another part of the world. And Raub is going to be a bigger affair than most people imagine. At the rate things are going now, with the battery fed from the exploratory work and the stopeing and real stone-winning left largely untouched, the reserve of ore is enough to keep the present batteries going ten years. Every day of driving adds to the reserve two hundred tons of untouched stone, because, as we have said, little or no stopeing is done. The south level No. 1 is about under the crest of Bukit Koman, and the estimate is two hundred feet of backs, averaging ten or twelve feet wide. At the north end on a crosscut they have driven fifty feet through very good stuff, which may be a parallel reef or a branch of the main reef, and if the two do run together there may be a 25 feet reef at the point of junction. Indeed, everything that is cut—except about four feet in the south level—is sent to the batteries.

The water at Bukit Koman is very heavy and it is a task on the pumps to keep the mine dry. At Bukit Malacca, a mile further north, there is also heavy work for the two eight-inch pumps.

The western lode shaft is now 180 feet down and is to go 200 feet deeper. There are two levels in it and more work is in sight than there has been before. The policy is to keep pushing on with the developing work, so that each day under present conditions opens out material for many days' crushing. The policy

is not that of merely getting stone to keep the batteries going, but it is of developing the mine, keeping the batteries at work meanwhile.—*Free Press.*

The following is the Mining Manager's report for the five weeks ending 4th November, 1896:—

Raub Hole, No. 2 Shaft.—The stopes over the back of the intermediate drive still continue to look very well, the lode showing good gold all through it. The lode is from 1 ft. to 3 ft. wide. The winze being sunk to connect this level with the No. 3 (220 level) is now down 27 ft. with a payable lode all the way. We are fortunate in having very little water in sinking this winze, and when it is connected with the level below, it will give a large extent of the ore chute to be worked.

In the No. 3 (220 level) the drive is now in 287 feet from the main crosscut. There is no change to report in the lode formation or country rock. This drive should cut the main ore chute in about another 30 feet. The main crosscut is being extended west, 12 feet has been driven since resuming work, making the total distance 88 feet from the shaft. This crosscut is a purely prospecting drive; it is my intention to continue it until I cut the western lode about 400 feet. As this drive will pass under the ground where the rich leaders were got in the old, original Raub Hole workings, something fresh may be discovered in driving.

Bukit Koman.—Prospects in this section continue to look very well indeed. In the No. 1 level going north, the lode in the face of the main drive continues rather broken. There is about 4 feet of fairly solid quartz on the west side, and about 1½ feet on the east side, with about 5 feet of broken quartz and slate in between, making 11 feet in all. The whole of this is being sent to mill for crushing. In the new find west of main level, we have now driven 54 feet on the ore body. I cannot say yet whether it is a new lode running parallel with the main lode, or an off-shoot from it. Going north the ore body is about 14 feet wide, of quartz leaders and slate, the whole of which carries fair gold, and nearly all of it is sent to the mill for crushing. In the south end it is not so wide; in the bottom of the drive it is about 3 feet and in the top 7 feet, the whole of which carries very good gold. We have now driven over 50 feet on this new make of ore. The only work being done both on this and the main lode is driving the levels. In the south main level the lode is hardly as wide as it was, being now 7 feet of solid quartz, carrying very fair gold all through. There are now about 200 feet of backs over this drive to the surface, and this will continue for several hundreds of feet before we get under the south slope of the hill. The total length of this level is now about 1,000 feet from face to face of level, about one-sixth of which has been stope out. There is no change in the stopes. In No. 2 level the face going north is looking very well the lode is 5 feet wide, and carries fair gold all through. In the south face we are still driving on the foot-wall in a mixture of quartz, slate, and diorite. There is a small vein of quartz on the foot-wall, which is clean and well defined. The whole of this stuff is going over the mullock tip. I have started to take down the quartz on the hanging wall side of the lode; it is about 8 feet wide, showing good gold all through, and is all being sent to the mill. This drive is now about 100 feet from face to face.

Bukit Malacca.—The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 145 feet and a level opened out at 140 feet and crosscut driven at 33 feet in from the shaft. A body of quartz 8 feet wide was met with; in this a little gold was got, but nothing payable. The drive was continued to 80 feet, passing through quartz for about 120 feet, but containing no gold. The face of the drive is now in clean country. I have come back and opened out south on the quartz first cut. I am also sinking a small shaft in the bottom of the old workings and can get a little gold in small leaders.

Western Lode.—Stopeing is going on as usual, with a few coolies working one shift. As the small quantity of ore being raised from these workings is not required to keep the mill going, it is my intention to stop all work in the stopes and commence

to sink the engine shaft 200 feet deeper. There is still a large amount of ground to work in the stopes which can be taken out when required. Owing to the irregular nature of this lode it is my intention to open out levels at every 60 feet, as I shall be able to prospect the ground better by doing so.

Battery.—Two days were lost during the month of October cleaning up and effecting necessary repairs to the battery. On Monday last, 2nd inst., a general clean-up took place for the months of September and October, 2,353½ tons being crushed for a yield of ozs. 1,913.11.0 of melted gold. Crushing was resumed the same night, and has continued steadily since.

The following is the proportion of ore crushed from the different mines:

Bukit Roman	1,654½	tons.
Western Lode	328	"
Raub Hole	371	"
	2,353½	

This is a much better yield than we have had for some time, and is caused principally by the richer grade of ore being raised from the stopes in the Raub Hole and an all-round improvement of the levels in Bukit Roman.

W.M. BIBBY,
Mining Manager.

THE TSUNG-LI YAMEN ON FOOTBINDING.

Mr. Denby, the United States Minister, has received the following despatch, marked "informal," from the Tsung-li Yamen:

Peking, 30th October, 1896.

Your Excellency,—On the 26th instant we had the honour to receive Your Excellency's note stating that you had received from the T'ien Tsu Hui and International Women's Union through the President and Secretary thereof a memorial relating to "Foot Binding" which had been prepared by those distinguished societies. Your Excellency further stated that you were requested to transmit this memorial to the Yamen and to ask that it reaches the exalted personages to whom it is addressed, to wit: their Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor of China and in accordance with the request made you transmitted a box containing the memorial and begged that it be presented to their Majesties.

In reply, we beg to state that the memorial of the said societies evidences the fact that the object in view is to do good. But the usages and customs prevailing in China are different from those of Western countries. The binding of feet is a practice that has been in vogue for a very long time. Those who oppose the binding of their children's feet are not compelled to do so, while on the other hand those who wish to carry out the practice cannot be prevented from doing so. Custom has made the practice. Those in high authority cannot but allow the people to do as they are inclined in the matter of binding the feet of their children; they cannot be restrained by law.

We have therefore the honour to inform Your Excellency that we find it difficult to carry out the request made and present the memorial to their Majesties the Empress Dowager and Emperor. We will keep the memorial in the archives of the Yamen, and beg that Your Excellency will communicate the above for the information of the two societies.

Cards of Ministers with compliments.

MACAO.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

20th November.

O Século, the Lisbon paper, states that on the 8th October, it was decided by the home Government that Timor should be separated from Macao and be an independent colony. Up to the present no official confirmation of this has been received, but when the announcement is formally made it will be hailed with the greatest satisfaction. The Macao Treasury will be saved in the first place about \$15,000 a year for the expenses of the monthly steamer that now runs from here to Timor, and vice versa, and in the second place the demands made for money to meet the chronic deficiency in the Timor budget will cease. Also Government servants from Macao will

not have to wear their health out in the unhealthy climate of Timor. It will be interesting to see how Senhor Celestino will manage without our help. He will have to find money by some means. Perhaps his cousin the Bishop will be able to advise him. The Bishop is devoted heart and soul to Timor, so much so that he has expressed a wish to die in that island.

On Wednesday the Chinaman Ho Ling-vong was brought up for trial, but happily was pronounced not guilty. The case against this man was commenced more than two years ago, the charges against him being that he had written anonymous letters threatening the editors of the *Echo Macaense* and caused placards to be posted in the streets inciting the Chinese to kill Mr. Jozé da Silva, advocate, and to set fire to his house. The placards in question stated that the cause of so many Chinese dying of bubonic plague was due to Mr. Silva having joined with the French priests in poisoning the wells. At the trial there was no evidence to connect Ho Ling-vong with the writing or posting of these abominable placards or with the writing of the anonymous letters, and I am glad that he has been proved not guilty. During the plague here this Chinaman rendered great assistance to the Government in the measures taken to combat the epidemic.

Through his influence a large mat-shed was erected on the Lappa side as a Chinese hospital and he formed a committee for the cleansing of the worst Chinese quarters. At the trial on Wednesday Advocate A. J. Basto appeared for Ho Ling-vong and the Attorney-General for the ex-editors of the *Echo Macaense* and Mr. Silva.

The prospects in connection with the election of the Leal Senado are not encouraging. Two of the present members do not seek re-election. A list has been circulated putting forward as candidates the names of the remaining members at present serving with the addition of two others to supply the places of the two retiring. It is said that this list is recommended by some of the principal authorities and that the voters are pledging themselves to support it. One of the new candidates is the uneducated person to whom I referred in a previous letter, and against whom I have nothing whatever to say except that his educational deficiencies and his position ought to be held to disqualify him for holding any such office as that of a member of the Leal Senado. He can only speak pidgin Portuguese and can barely write his own name. He is in the employ of the Opium Farmer and has to search Chinese passengers to see that they do not smuggle opium into this place. He is therefore entirely dependent on his Chinese employers, and it is for the public to say if he is a proper man to elect to the Leal Senado. It is reported that H.E. the Governor is urging every one to vote for him, but this is hard to believe, because Senhor Horta e Costa is possessed of good sense.

CANTON NOTES.

FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."

Owing to the heavy rain, the West River is nearly overflowing its banks. Its tributaries in Namhoi, Suntak, and Samsui districts are exceptionally high.

The local Magistrates have reported to the Viceroy and the Governor that the new crops have proved favourable. Their Excellencies have memorialised the Throne stating the case.

Admiral Ho Chang-ching arrived at Canton by the gunboat *Kwang-tsang* on the 16th instant. Immediately after his arrival, His Excellency went to pay his respects to all the local officials. He will go back to his native country, Heungshan, in a day or two, and return to Canton to take over the seal on the 26th inst.

Three prisoners made their escape on the 14th inst. from the prison in Jar-yun Street, inside the city, but they were all recaptured by the policemen. The said prison is only used to confine prisoners who have committed small crimes.

On the 11th inst. a director of the Po-kap-kuk directed some soldiers to go to a brothel in Tong-u-lau to take a girl out who is the wife of a mandarin and who had been kidnapped. The keepers of the brothel, who thought that the men only came to steal the girl under the

disguise of soldiers, at once fired at them. One of the chair coolies who carried the girl was fatally shot and a soldier was seriously wounded. The director at once reported the case to the Magistrate of Namhoi, who went in person to examine the dead body of the chair coolie and the wounds of the soldier. Four of the brothels were sealed up and the keepers of the other brothels are called upon to deliver up the man who fired the fatal shot under threat of heavy punishment.

The Viceroy and the Governor are using their utmost efforts to stop all sorts of gambling. They are now trying to find out those officers and San-sz who accepted blackmail from the gamblers who were under their protection.

It is said that a good number of female lepers have been lost sight of in Canton during the last few months. They are said to have come to Hongkong and to be hiding themselves in the sly brothels, because the Chinese hold the opinion that female lepers can get rid of their disease by immoral means.

FORMOSA.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

TAIPEHFU, 7th November.

Lieut.-General Baron Nogi, the new Governor-General of Formosa, arrived yesterday afternoon. This officer comes with the avowed intention of remaining permanently in the island, and was about to set the good example of establishing his home by bringing his eighty year old mother and his wife to Taipehfu, but hearing of the plague he very wisely delayed and his family returned to Tokyo after having completed that portion of the journey as far as Nagasaki. It is this that Formosa needs, more families and less adventurers.

HONGKONG.

Major Carrington has held his first parade of volunteers since his appointment as Commandant and took occasion to make an interesting speech to the Corps. "Fra Diavolo," the Rifle Brigade burlesque, was produced for the last time on Saturday evening after a highly successful run, and on Monday the Brigade left this station for Singapore. Nothing else of special interest has occurred in the colony during the week.

The Causeway Bay murderer will be executed in Victoria Gaol on the 30th inst.

There were 2,696 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 206 were Europeans.

A fine of \$200 was imposed by the Magistrate on Saturday on a marine store dealer who failed to properly keep his books.

It is notified that Her Majesty has approved of the Ordinance to consolidate the law relating to the registration of births and deaths and the Supplementary Appropriation Ordinance, 1895.

A lad was charged at the Police Court on the 18th November with snatching an earring from a woman. The prisoner said he came from Taikotsui and did not know the law. The Magistrate ordered him to have a lesson in the shape of two months' imprisonment, six strokes with the rattan on admission and nine strokes a few days before his release.

The following are the crews picked for the Chairman's Challenge Cup to be competed for at the annual regatta. *Kornblume*—F. Lammert (captain), G. Mollison, A. E. Alves, M. Fredricks, P. Hyndman (cox.). *Leek*—R. F. Lammert (captain), A. A. Alves, S. Robinson, E. Bischoff, F. H. Kew (cox.). *Rose*—G. C. Hayward (captain), G. H. Potts, H. W. Kennett, E. August, F. White (cox.). *Thistle*—W. Armstrong (captain), T. Brown, G. C. Fullerton, L. A. Rose, C. T. Kew (cox.). *Shamrock*—T. Meek (captain), W. A. Stopani, C. G. Klinck, T. Consunji, R. Henderson (cox.). The crews picked for the German Cup are *Thistle*—F. Lammert (captain), H. Skott, Surgeon-Captain Watson, A. E. Alves, P. Hyndman (cox.). *Shamrock*—R. F. Lammert (captain), E. Bischoff, W. A. Stopani, L. A. Rose, C. T. Kent (cox.). *Leek*—T. Meek (captain), A. A. Alves, S. Robinson, T. Consunji, R. Henderson (cox.). *Kornblume*—W. Armstrong (captain), G. Mollison, G. C. Fullerton, T. Brown, F. W. White (cox.). *Rose*—G. C. Hayward (captain), G. H. Potts, A. Thonet, H. W. Kennett, and J. Hance (cox.).

November 25, 1896.

The master of the ferry launch *Ying Ting*, which plies between Samsui-poo and Hongkong, was fined \$25 on Saturday for carrying ten passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence.

At the regular meeting of the Perseverance Lodge on the 16th inst. Bro. F. W. Edwards was elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year and Bro. A. H. Bottemheim Treasurer.

The appeal from the decision of the Magistrate in the case in which the Captain of the *Chingtu* was fined for illegally detaining on board in this harbour certain Japanese stowaways has been abandoned.

A time-expired Portuguese sailor fell from the gangway of the *Africa* on the night of the 16th November and was drowned. His body was picked up near the Victoria Recreation Club next day.

The chartered transport *Cephalonia*, with the Rifle Brigade for Singapore and details for England, left on Monday afternoon at four o'clock. The troopship went alongside the Kowloon Wharf on Sunday and the Brigade was embarked at half-past nine on Monday morning.

A big seizure of opium was made on Saturday in the China Merchants Godown at West Point. 432 taels was the total and a foki admitted being in unlawful possession of it. He was arrested and on Monday was fined \$500, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment.

Early on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the cookhouse of 188, Queen's Road West, a birds' nest shop. There was no trouble in extinguishing the flames and very little damage was done. The premises were insured with Messrs. Scheels and Co. for \$10,000 and the contents of the ground floor in the Northern Assurance Co. (Turner & Co.) for \$2,500.

The fifth shooting competition of the Hongkong Volunteers for the McCallum Rifle and Spoon took place on Saturday last. Best scores as under:

	200 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Gunner Deas	28	30	31	89
Sergeant McPhail	27	32	29	88
Gunner Gow	21	31	32	84
Sergeant Wylie	28	29	19	76

On the 20th November a race was run between Mr. V. H. Deacon's pony Throstle and Mr. George Potts's pony Presto, the distance being half a mile. There was small number of spectators present. Mr. Deacon rode his own pony and Mr. Ronald Potts rode Presto. The start was not a good one, Throstle getting a distinct advantage. He led by half a dozen lengths on passing the village, but nearing the straight Presto got nearer. He could not, however, overtake the leader and the match resulted in a win for Mr. Deacon's pony by three lengths. The time was 1 min. 5 secs.

At the Police Court on Saturday Mr. Van Eps, Queen's Road Central, was summoned for removing and burying a body in the Roman Catholic Cemetery without obtaining a permit. Mr. Dennys defended. Under Ordinance 16 of 1896 a permit must be obtained from the police when urgent interment is necessary. In this case the defendant advised the deceased's friends to get a permit, but they did not do so and defendant in removing the body became liable. The Magistrate told the defendant that he would be held liable whenever he did not get a permit. This was a new Ordinance and under the circumstances a fine of only \$1 would be imposed.

From the *Courrier de Saigon* we learn that the German steamer *Holstein* has been seized at Saigon for opium smuggling. The Customs had received private information as to there being opium on board and on the arrival of the steamer found it immediately amongst the cargo in the hold. The affair came before the Court on the 10th November, when the master, Capt. Bruhn, was sentenced to a fine of \$7,500 and to pay an equal amount to the Customs as damages. The ship was held under arrest pending payment of the money. This affair, our contemporary adds, has produced some excitement amongst ship captains, who are menaced every voyage with a contravention by the clandestine introduction of prohibited articles on board, it may be by the malevolence of Chinese.—The *Holstein* arrived at Hongkong on the 21st November.

The inquest on the body of the Diocesan School and Orphanage pupil was adjourned until this afternoon at the request of the Police. No further evidence was taken.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the "Records of the Second Triennial Meeting of the Educational Society of China, held at Shanghai, May 6-9, 1896." The book is printed at the American Mission Press, Shanghai, and must prove of interest to all friends of education in China.

A smoking concert was given at the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong on Saturday night and notwithstanding other attractions the room was crowded. Mr. D. Gillies presided and a most enjoyable evening was spent, all the items on the programme being well received.

We have received a copy of the *Doric Shim-bun*, published at San Francisco, and dated 30th September. Apparently the passengers by the *Doric* on her trip across from Yokohama had adopted as one of their forms of amusement a ship's journal, illustrated, and this is a reproduction in permanent form of the matter contained in that ephemeral periodical. The editorial staff is enumerated as follows:—Burton G. Squier, George Frederick Clark, Miss Minerva Hennessey, Miss Belle Smith, Jesse Piver (Caricaturist), and Bob Shewan (Sporting Editor). The cover is a very elaborate pictorial production, giving views of the good ship by which the conductors of the journal travelled. There is a fund of humour in every page and the caricaturist has done his work well. How greatly the passengers enjoyed themselves may be gathered from the following paragraph:—"Noah said that a man who would go to sea for pleasure would go to hell for pastime. We do not agree with this ancient pilot of a floating menagerie. Our trip has been so pleasant as to leave sincere regret with each passenger that it must end so soon. Sixteen days of smooth seas, without the ricks on the table, abundance of food, cooked to suit epicures, and pies, oh! those pies: they melt in your mouth; bowling, cricket, shuffleboard, quoits, chess, cards, sports, tank swimming, concerts,—all that we could do on shore; solid comfort and good-natured fun ruling each day; in short, any passenger who hasn't thoroughly enjoyed this trip must have a disposition that will sour fresh milk." Appended to this are characteristic eulogiums on the captain and all his officers.

On Saturday night at the Volunteer Institute Surgeon-Colonel Evatt repeated his excellent lecture on "The medical arrangements of an English Army in time of war." On the last occasion he lectured there was only a small attendance owing to the miserable weather, and it was unfortunate that on this occasion the lecture clashed with other entertainments in the colony. As a consequence there was only a small though thoroughly representative audience. Mr. T. Jackson presided and mentioned that he met Colonel Evatt on the way up from Shanghai to Hongkong and found him a medical enthusiast. The question of medical aid to troops in time of war was of vast importance and yet it was not fully recognized, although the carnage in the wars of the future would undoubtedly be much greater than in the old days. Surgeon-Colonel Evatt then delivered his lecture and it was listened to with as much attention as on the first occasion. The Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Surgeon-Colonel Evatt and said that the Army Medical Corps was of the highest importance, and none could be higher in the whole army. There was nothing nobler in the world than ameliorating suffering and the medical profession was the highest calling a man could follow. The lecturer returned thanks and Major Carrington, Commandant of the Corps, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Jackson for presiding and said that the Chairman had been ill during the last few days and it was a sacrifice on his part to take the chair that evening. He (the Commandant) would have to take the men of the Corps to task for not turning up in larger numbers. The Chairman, in reply, said he hoped that Colonel Evatt would repeat the lecture, as the subject was one which appealed to every man, woman, and child, and he did not think the great body of the people were alive to this fact.

While the steamer *Propontis* was on her voyage up from Singapore, on the 17th inst., at 7:40 a.m., a Chinese passenger was reported to have fallen overboard. The ship was at once put round and the engines slowed down, a good lookout being kept, but nothing was seen of the man, and the ship proceeded on her course.

James Sinclair, an oiler on the transport *Cephalonia*, was charged at the Police Court on Monday with assaulting Alexander Lambert, the chief engineer. The refrigerating engine of the ship was being overhauled when the prisoner, who was drunk, was told to get out of the way as he was interfering with the work. He became angry and struck the chief engineer on the eye. A sentence of forty-two days' imprisonment with hard labour was passed.

On the 19th November Mr. George Grumble gave a most enjoyable organ recital at Union Church. The congregation was a large one, though the church was not quite so crowded as at the last recital. The programme furnished an agreeable contrast to that on the last occasion, the pieces selected having all with one exception been written for the organ, instead of being pianoforte music transcribed. The result was that Mr. Grumble's fine execution was heard to much greater advantage and was proportionately more highly appreciated. The organ items were the Grand Offertoire in F. Major, by Lefébre Wély; Edouard Batiste's Andante in G.; Sir Arthur Sullivan's "The Lost Chord," transcribed for the organ; the March of the Medes, by Geo. Shinn, Mus. Bac.; and the Allegro movement of Handel's Concerto in G Minor; all of which were very finely rendered. The vocal items were a soprano solo by Senora Barbat, "Ave Maria," Bach-Gounod; a tenor solo by Mr. E. Mirow, "If with all your hearts," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," and another tenor solo, by Mr. A. van Nierop, "The Star of Bethlehem" by Stephen Adams; all of which must have given much satisfaction to the congregation, though the last named solo, notwithstanding its title, is rather in the character of concert room music than of church music.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Spanish transport *Cavadanga* passed through Singapore on the 9th November with nearly 2,000 troops from Spain for the Philippines.

At Foochow a fire broke out at nine o'clock on the night of the 9th November on the opposite side of the river a little to the westward of the road over the long bridge. It was a terrific conflagration and lasted until the small hours of the morning. Upwards of a hundred houses were consumed and a great deal of valuable property destroyed, including a vast quantity of timber.—*Echo*.

The production of gold in Peru is now attracting much attention. According to a trade report dated Lima, 31st August, "The animation and enthusiasm in connection with the production of gold are increasing every day in Sandia and Carabaya. In all parts of the country syndicates and companies are in course of formation to exploit these territories, which some persons affirm surpass in richness those of South Africa." A nugget weighing 25 lb. is reported to have been discovered at Carabaya. The country, however, would seem to be somewhat dangerous. A Pisco letter of the 28th July to the Lima *Comercio* says:—"The commission appointed to explore the Inambaria river, on arriving at Carabaya mountain, had an unfortunate adventure. Seven foreigners headed by the North Americans Lotarto and Cooper were lost in the forest for ten days and were attacked by the Campas savages in immense numbers. They fought desperately, but four of them having been killed, two of the remainder fled, protected by the thickness of the forest and the darkness of the night. Cooper remained alone fighting and his fate is unknown. Those who escaped were Germans and they arrived at the Santo Domingo mine in a pitiable condition. This mine, which has been purchased by some North Americans who have not yet taken possession, produced in the first ten days of July seven arrobas of gold." An arroba is equal to about 25lb.

Saigon papers record the murder of a mining inspector named Menager, who left Saigon for Cammon, in the Laos country, some weeks ago. The affair took place on the 27th October, the murderers being his Annamite followers. The *Courrier de Saigon* states that Menager was of a violent temper and given to abusing his servants, and it is supposed the crime was committed for motives of vengeance. After the commission of the crime, the murderers escaped over the border into Siamese territory. The Laotian boatmen state that every night the Annamites made them go ashore to sleep, remaining on board themselves, which leads to the supposition that the crime was premeditated. The deceased was well known at Saigon and had made many adventurous journeys in the surrounding country. At the time of his death he was on a prospecting tour for a tin mining company.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao	5,603,388	6,549,423
Shanghai and Hankow	16,779,220	18,508,263
Foochow	11,517,347	8,518,499
	23,899,655	33,576,190

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai	14,281,622	24,823,815
Amoy	11,824,718	9,489,775
Foochow	1,181,222	1,608,212
	27,187,562	35,921,802

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow	22,949,123	27,240,863

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	23,661,635	28,739,475
Kobe	12,056,362	17,538,581
	35,718,047	46,278,056

SILK.

Shanghai 20th November.—(From Mr. A. R. Burkill's Circular).—London telegrams to 18th quote a quiet market with Blue Elephants at 10/6 and Gold Kilins at 8/7½. Raw Silk.—The market has remained extremely quiet during the whole of the week, and the business passing has been much restricted. Prices in the interior are higher than those current here, and in consequence arrivals are on a small scale. Tsattees.—About 100 bales have been booked. Gold Kilins are firm at Tls. 35/7½, and the stock of favourite chops is now small. Hangchow.—One or two settlements are reported at quotations. Taysaaina.—About 250 bales have found buyers. Green Kabings M and MM at Tls. 367½ and 347½ show a further advance in price, and for Skeins which have been wanted very full prices have been made. Yellow Silks.—Continue in favour and prices are advancing for good qualities or descriptions. About 150 bales have changed hands. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns 12th to 18th November, 811 bales White, 164 piculs Yellow, and 87 piculs Wild Silks. Filatures and Reels.—No business reported. The export of Steam Filatures to date is:—To London 2 bales, to Continent 990 bales, and to America 769 bales. Wild Silks.—About 50 bales Tussah have been settled at quotations. Waste Silk.—The only purchases which have transpired are of Cocoon Flosses No. 1 at Tls. 15. Pongees.—I hear of no new business.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1896-97	1895-96
	bales	bales
Canton	15,583	10,510
Shanghai	26,005	39,243
Yokohama	5,471	12,671
	47,061	62,429

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.	
1896-97	1895-96
Canton	1,632
Shanghai	2,019
Yokohama	6,281
	9,932
	30,496

CAMP HOI.

HONGKONG, 24th November.—The upward movement continues and the market is brisk. Quotations for Formosa are \$54.00 to \$54.50. During the week sales have been 100 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 24th November.—Stocks are small and the market continues to advance. Following are the quotations:

Shekloong, No. 1, White	\$7.19 to 7.22 per pic.
do. " 2, White	6.61 to 6.62 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown	4.50 to 4.54 "
do. " 2, Brown	4.35 to 4.38 "
Swatow, No. 1, White	7.15 to 7.17 "
do. " 2, White	6.20 to 6.23 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown	4.42 to 4.45 "
do. " 2, Brown	4.25 to 4.28 "
Soochow Sugar Candy	11.10 to 11.14 "
Shekloong	9.52 to 9.55 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The German steamer *Preussen*, Hongkong to Colombo 11th November, took:—287 cases Fire-crackers; for Smyrna:—20 cases Essential Oil; for Trieste:—67 bales Waste Silk, and 50 bales Battanshaving; for Genoa:—375 boxes Cassia Lignea, and 30 boxes Essential Oil; for Barcelona:—36 bales Canes; for Milan:—10 bales Raw Silk; for Lyons:—20 bales Raw Silk; for Basle:—134 bales Pierced Cocoons; for Antwerp:—97 bales Feathers, 50 packages Firecrackers, 15 rolls Mats, 12 packages Rattanware, 8 boxes Blackwoodware, 6 boxes Chinaware, 4 bales Leaf-tobacco, 2 bales Split Bamboo, 2 cases Cigars, and 1 box Silk; for Amsterdam:—64 cases Preserves, 50 casks Preserves, 40 cases Cassia, 6 cases Woodware, 5 cases Essential Oil, 4 cases Chinaware, and 1 case Private Effects; for Rotterdam:—350 cases Gingers, 300 bales Leaf-tobacco, 300 cases Cassia, 250 bales Broken Cassia, and 50 casks Preserves; for Rotterdam/Amsterdam/London:—200 cases Ginger; for Antwerp/London:—200 bales Split Bamboo, and 25 cases Bristles; for Antwerp/Hamburg:—4 bales Feathers; for London:—5 cases Curios; for Buenos Ayres:—100 packages Firecrackers; for Bremen:—99 rolls Mats, 40 packages Rattanware, 33 cases Sundries, 10 cases Preserves, 9 cases Cigars, and 7 packages Tea; for Hamburg:—300 cases Cassia, 38 bales Feathers, 32 rolls Mats, 14 cases Bristles, 3 packages Tea, 1 case Private Effects, and 1 case Ilang Ilang.

The steamer *Port Phillip*, Hongkong to New York 12th November, took:—500 bales Cassia, 12 cases Chinaware, 50 cases Preserves, 4 cases Woodware, and 73 packages Merchandise.

The steamer *Manila*, Hongkong to Manchester 13th November, took:—106 bales Waste Silk; for London:—15,663 boxes Tea (272,874 lbs. Scented Caper, 54,848 lbs. Congou, 1,701 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, 150 packages Tea (in transit), 5 packages Tea (unenumerated), 170 bales Waste Silk, 40 bales Canes, 20 cases Gongs, 30 cases Blackwoodware, 8 cases Bambooware, 24 cases Private Effects, 5 cases Bristles, 50 cases Aniseed Oil, 1,812 cases Preserves, and 200 casks Preserves.

The steamer *Khedive*, Hongkong to London 19th November, took:—18 cases Silk Piece Goods; for Gibraltar:—3 cases Curios; for France:—672 bales Raw Silk, 200 bales Waste Silk, 2 cases Silk Piece Goods; for Milan:—28 bales Raw Silk.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 24th November.—Bengal.—There has been a fall in rates owing to the recovery in the exchange on India. New Patna is quoted at the close at \$722½, Old Patna nominally at \$740, New Benares at \$735, and Old Behar at \$722½.

Malwa.—Transactions have been moderate, and prices have undergone very little change. Current quotations are as follow:

New (this yr's)	760 with allance of 0 to 1 cts.
" (last yr's)	\$770 " 0 to 1 "
Old (2/5 yrs.)	\$790 " 0 to 1 "
Old (6/5 yrs.)	\$800 " 1 to 14 "

Persian.—There have been some sales during the past week amounting to about 40 chests. Paper-wrapped has declined in value, prices for both that drug and Oily descriptions being \$500 to \$570 per picul, according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:

New Patna	1586 chests.
Old Patna	24 " "
New Benares	130 "
Old Benares	826 "
Malwa	852 "
Persian	868 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1896.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nov. 19	728½	750	740	725	780/770	790/800
Nov. 20	725	750	735	725	780/770	790/800
Nov. 21	725	750	735	725	780/770	790/800
Nov. 22	727½	750	735	725	780/770	780/800
Nov. 23	725	750	735	725	780/770	790/800
Nov. 24	722½	740	735	725	780/770	790/800

RICE.

HONGKONG, 24th November.—Supplies are still very small and prices show a further advance. Closing quotations are:

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.52 to 2.55

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	per piece
Lion Elks—Scarlet	6.50 to 8.00
Assorted	6.60 to 8.10
Camlets—Assorted	13.00 to 27.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches,	10.00 to 18.60
Orleans—Plain	3.00 to 8.60
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.80 to 9.50
METALS	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	2.95 to —
Square Flat Round Bar	2.35 to —
Swedish Bar	— to —
Small Round Rod	— to —
Hoop	— to —
Old Wire Rope	— to —
Lead, Australian	6.80 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/28 oz.	29.00 to —
Vivian's, 16/32 oz.	28.00 to —
Elliot's, 16/28 oz.	27.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	— to —
Tiles	26.00 to —
Tin	— to —
Tin-Plates	5.20 to —
Steel	4.40 to —
SUNDRIES	per picul
Quicksilver	105.00 to —
Window Glass	3.50 to —
Kerosene Oil	2.10 to —

Shanghai 19th November.—(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report) Piece Goods.—Dulacess continues to rule the market, and again we have to chronicle that the business passing between imports and merchants is almost nothing. The position, however, is not so hopeless as recent indications would show, as the bulk of the goods held by natives is in the hands of men quite capable of carrying their stocks until next season without any difficulty, but their usefulness in attempting to do so will no doubt be interfered with by the clamourings of the smaller hongs for accommodation to do the same thing. Apart from the great tightness of money that is at present affecting the trade it must not be overlooked that the deliveries this year exceed those of last year, and that the usual autumn demand has been anticipated by the large quantities sent forward to the various consuming markets during the summer months. Among Chinese a fair business has been done in American goods for shipment to Tientsin, but beyond this there is little to note. The last steamer of the season it is said, has left for Newchwang, and it is believed that Tientsin will be closed early next month. From Hankow the reports are more encouraging, but the prices offered are too low to admit of shipments being made hence.

Metals.—(From Messrs. Alex. Bielfeld & Co.'s report.)—20th November.—Notwithstanding the improvement in the money market, the Chinese bank rate being now quite cheap, when compared with the past two months' rates, there has been no improvement in business. As we have so often pointed out, the stocks on hand are abnormally large, and there is no demand locally, the interior markets also being over supplied. Nailrods.—The only transaction settled in this line has been 500 tons "Goffin" at Tls. 2.55 per picul from stock. The stock on hand is between 12,500 and 15,000 tons. Yellow Metal has been offered at Tls. 21 during the week, but was refused at that price.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

TUESDAY, 24th November.
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/1½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/2½
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.68
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.73
ON GERMANY.	
On demand	2.17
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	51½
Credits, 60 days' sight	52½
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	167½
Bank, on demand	168

ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	167½
Bank, on demand	168
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	par.
ON MANILA.	
On demand	12% pm.
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	par.
SOVEREIGNS. Bank's Buying Rate	9.25
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	48.60

to strong at the latter, the Oliver's continue neglected and quiet at quotations.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—There is no change to report in Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, which have ruled quiet but steady at 218 per cent. prem. with small rises at that, and later, at 216. The earnings for October are reported to be very good in fact so good as to constitute a record. On time shares are obtainable to a limited extent at rates equivalent to 218 cash, but shares are pretty firmly held and any demand would cause a rise. Kowloon Wharves have been very quiet, buyers refusing to pay over \$68 and sellers holding out for \$58. In Wanchai there is nothing to report.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue steady at \$764 and to change hands at that rate. Hotels are enquired for at \$30 without bringing out sellers. West Points and Humphreys remain unchanged with little or no business at quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have changed hands at \$19, Watsons at \$12.75, Electrics at \$6.35 and \$6.40, Ropes at \$145 and \$146, Fenwicks at \$293, and Tramways at \$99.

Closing quotations are as follow:

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		\$351.25, s. & sal.
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	181 1/2%, prem.
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do, ordinary	£1.10s	nominal
Do, deferred	£1	£5, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$26½
Founders Shares	£1	\$100, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	15s	nominal
Brown & Co., H. G.	\$50	(in liquidation).
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$6
Carmichael & Co.	\$20	\$3
China Sugar	\$100	\$136½, sal. & sellers
Dakin, Cruicks'k & Co.	£5	nominal
Dairy Farm Co.	£5	\$5, nominal
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	£25	\$29½, sales & buyers
Green Island Cement	£10	\$19, sales & sellers
H. & China Bakery	£50	\$30
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$110
Hongkong Electric	£8	\$6.40, sales & buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	£100	\$99, sales
Hongkong Hotel	£50	\$30, sales
Hongkong Ice	£25	\$108, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	£50	\$58½, buyers
Hongkong Rope	£50	\$1.16, sales & sellers
H. & W. Dock	£125	216 p. c. prem.
Insurances—		\$1395, sellers
Canton	£50	\$185, sales
China Fire	£20	\$103½, sales
China Traders'	£25	\$75, sellers
Hongkong Fire	£50	\$360, sal. & buyers
North-China	£25	Tls. 192½
Straits	£20	\$26½, sales
Union	£25	\$230, sales & sellers
Yangtsze	£60	\$145
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment	£50	\$76½, sales & sellers
Humphreys Estate	£10	\$81, sales & buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	£30	\$17½, sellers
West Point Building	£40	\$18½, sales
Luzon Sugar	£100	\$46, sales
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	72½
Jelebu	£5	\$2.40, sales
New Balmoral	£3	\$1.50, sales & sellers
Oliver's Mines, A. ...	£5	\$6, sellers
Do, B. ...	£2½	\$3.25, sellers
Punjom	£4	\$18, buyers
Do, Preference	£1	\$3.90, sales
Raub	13s. 10d.	\$8.75, sales
Steamship Coya—		
China and Manila	£50	\$69, sellers
China Mutual Ord.	£5	\$2.10, sellers
Do, Preference	£10	£7, sellers
Douglas S. S. Co.	£50	\$58½, sales & buyers
H. Canton and M.	£15	\$32, sales & buyers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$41½, sales & sellers
Wanchai Warehse Co.	£37½	\$45
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	£10	\$12.75, sal. & sellers
J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker		

SHANGHAI.—20th November. (From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s report.)—Business has been fairly brisk during the week, and prices generally have been maintained, and have improved in some cases. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Shares have been placed for cash at 184 and 184½ per cent. premium, and for the 30th current at 185. Local shares were sold for the 31st March at 195 per cent. premium, and shares were purchased from Hongkong at 191 for the 28th February, 193/194 for 31st March, and

for the 31st March at 196 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 197 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 198 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 199 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 200 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 201 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 202 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 203 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 204 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 205 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 206 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 207 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 208 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 209 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 210 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 211 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 212 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 213 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 214 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 215 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 216 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 217 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 218 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 219 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 220 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 221 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 222 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 223 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 224 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 225 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 226 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 227 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 228 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 229 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 230 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 231 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 232 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 233 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 234 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 235 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 236 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 237 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 238 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 239 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 240 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 241 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 242 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 243 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 244 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 245 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 246 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 247 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 248 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 249 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 250 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 251 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 252 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 253 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 254 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 255 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 256 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 257 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 258 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 259 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 260 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 261 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 262 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 263 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 264 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 265 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 266 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 267 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 268 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 269 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 270 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 271 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 272 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 273 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 274 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 275 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 276 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 277 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 278 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 279 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 280 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 281 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 282 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 283 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 284 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 285 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 286 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 287 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 288 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 289 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 290 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 291 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 292 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 293 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 294 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 295 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 296 per cent. premium, and for the 31st March at 29

108 per cent. premium for the 31st May. There are a few cash shares offering at 185. National Bank shares are offering in Hongkong at \$27. Bank of China and Japan Deferred shares are valued at 25. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. Co.—Cash shares have changed hands at Tls. 80, and business was done for the 30th current at Tls. 80, and Tls. 82 for the 31st March. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares were placed to Hongkong at \$32 $\frac{1}{2}$, and are wanted. Docks.—S. C. Farnham & Co. shares have been in strong demand, and have been placed at Tls. 170, Tls. 177 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Tls. 180 for cash, and Tls. 190 for the 30th April. Marine Insurance.—China Traders shares are offering in Hongkong at \$75 $\frac{1}{2}$. Union Insurance shares are obtainable at \$235. Yungtzees have been done at \$145 $\frac{1}{2}$, for cash, \$147 $\frac{1}{2}$, \$150, and \$145 for 31st December, and \$155 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the 31st March. Cautions are wanted at \$185. Straits shares are weak, with sellers. Fire Insurance.—Hongkong have changed hands locally at \$347 $\frac{1}{2}$, and were sold to Hongkong at \$341. Chinas have been sold to Hongkong at \$102 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$103 $\frac{1}{2}$, and a local sale was made at \$103. Both stocks have been in demand, on account of the rise of rates of insurance in Hongkong, and anticipated good reports for the year. Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares are offering at Tls. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mining.—Sheridans are wanted at Tls. 4. Panjoms have been sold at \$13. Raubs have been placed at \$9 and \$10, on account of a strong demand from Singapore. Tugs.—Taku Tug & Lighter shares were sold at T. Tls. 101, and Shanghai Cargo Boat shares were placed at Tls. 205. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares have changed hands at Tls. 27 cash, and at Tls. 29 for the 31st March. China Sugar Refining shares were sold locally at \$194, and were purchased from Hongkong at \$136 $\frac{1}{2}$. Luzon Sugar Refining shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$49 for delivery on the 31st March. Lands.—There is no change to report in Shanghais, which are wanted at Tls. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ and are held for Tls. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hongkongs were purchased from Hongkong at \$76 $\frac{1}{2}$. Industrial.—The business reported is confined to Rice Mill shares at Tls. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$. E-wo Cotton shares are offering at Tls. 85, and Ice shares at Tls. 150, with buyers at Tls. 130. Miscellaneous.—Business was done in: Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares at Tls. 102 and Tls. 105, and Shanghai-Langkat Tobacco shares at Tls. 325 cash, Tls. 350 for the 31st December, Tls. 375 for the 31st March, and Tls. 425 for the 30th June. Debentures—One half of the Municipal Loan of 1888 will be paid off on the 31st December. A new Loan of Tls. 20,000 will be issued on the same date, and tenders will close on the 14th December. It will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the 30th June and 31st December. Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. —\$355.62.
National Bank of China, Ld.—\$27.
National Bank of China, Ld., Founders.—\$100.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, pref. shares.—Nominal.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, ordinary shares.—Nominal.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, deferred shares.—25.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ld.—Tls. 30.
China-Mutual Steam Nav. Co. pref. shares.—\$28.50.
China-Mutual Steam Nav. Co. ord. shares.—\$23 ls. 7d.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. —\$32 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.—\$58.
Boyd & Co., Ld., Founders.—Tls. Nominal.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 185.
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 180.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld.—\$395.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ld.—\$75 $\frac{1}{2}$.
North China Insurance Co., Ld.—Tls. 196.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.—\$235.
Yungtzee Indce. Assocn., Ld.—\$148.
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.—\$185.
Straits Insurance Co., Ld.—\$27.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.—\$349 $\frac{1}{2}$.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.—\$102 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 122 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Birt's Wharf Hide-curing and Wool-cleaning Company.—Tls. 55.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$59.
Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 4.00.
Panjom Mining Co., Ld.—\$13.
Panjom Mining Co., Ld., pref. shares.—\$3.80.
Jelatu Mining & Trading Co., Ld.—\$21.
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld.—\$10.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ld.—Tls. 225.

Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.—T. Tls. 101.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 205.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 185.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.—Tls. 27.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.—\$187 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.—\$46.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. (fully paid).—Tls. 82.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld. (Tls. 30 paid).—Tls. Nominal.
Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ld.—\$77 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ld.—\$18.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ld.—\$84.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 42.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ld.—Tls. 85.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ld.—Tls. 95.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.—Tls. 92.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ld.—Tls. 520.
Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 150.
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 212 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.—Tls. 252 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 105.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ld.—Tls. 325.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ld., Founders.—Nominal.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld.—Tls. 70.
J. Llewellyn & Co., Limited.—\$60.
Hall & Holtz, Ld.—\$37.
A. S. Watson Co., Limited.—\$13.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ld.—\$0.75.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.—\$6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 20th November (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report).—Since our last issue on the 6th inst. rates by the Conference liners have remained steady, notwithstanding the arrival of an outsider offering to take cargo to New York at twenty shillings per ton; this vessel received considerable attention and took her departure, after a stay of a few days, with a very large cargo. It is very evident that there is still a large quantity of "muck and truck" yet to go forward to America, as the steamer now loading is fully engaged and space is now being booked in the vessel to follow, with the result that she has also received her full complement. For London there is still very little doing, and the outlook does not seem promising. Coasting.—Is just as dull as it can be, and little or no prospect of improving. Some of our Norwegian friends have begun to realize the fact that China at present is no use for them, as a good many of the small craft have taken their departure from Japan with coals to Singapore, where we suppose to load for the Continent at the very miserable rate of seven shillings per ton, perhaps lower. Rates of freight are:—London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 35s.; waste silk 40s.; tea 35s.; Northern Continental ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 30s.; waste silk 40s.; tea 35s.; New York, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; tea 40s.; New York via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; tea 42s. 6d. optional London; Boston via New York, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; tea 42s. 6d.; Philadelphia, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; tea 42s. 6d. Above rates are subject to a deferred return, as per Conference circular. London, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 31s. 6d. net; Hamburg, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 31s. 6d. net; New York, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 40s. less 10 per cent.; Havre direct, general cargo 32s. 6d. net; Genoa, tallow 32s. 6d.; general cargo 32s. 6d. net; Marseilles, tallow 32s. 6d.; general cargo 32s. 6d. net. 42s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt. for above three ports. New York, by sail, 19s.; New York by Pacific Lines, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gold cents. per lb. Coast rates are:—Moji to Shanghai, 90 cents nominal per ton coal; Nagasaki to Shanghai, 85 cents nominal per ton coal.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Japan (str.), Aden (str.), Ravenna (str.), Ulysses (str.), Benledi (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—Peru (str.), Clan Macfarlane.
For MARSEILLES.—Yamaguchi Maru (str.).
For BREMEN.—Sachsen (str.).
For VICTORIA.—Tacoma (str.).
For NEW YORK.—William H. Smith, Claverhill (str.), Benvorlich.
For AUSTRALIA.—Taiyuan (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

November—ARRIVALS.
19. Sachsen, German str., from Bremen.
19. Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
19. Zafiro, British str., from Manila.

19. Bygdo, Norw. str., from Canton.
19. Swatow, German str., from Canton.
19. China, German str., from Saigon.
19. Ariake Maru, Jap. str., from Kutchinotsu.
19. Miike Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
19. Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
19. Moyne, British str., from Liverpool.
19. Saida, Austrian cruiser, from Shanghai.
19. Cheangchew, British str., from Singapore.
19. Independent, Ger. str., from N'chwang.
19. Matterhorn, British bark, from N. York.
20. Taksang, British str., from Newchwang.
20. Namo, British str., from Coast Ports.
20. Nampong, British str., from Singapore.
20. Tacoma, British str., from Tacoma.
20. Arcona, German cruiser, from Foochow.
20. Fred P. Litchfield, Amr. bk., from Newcastle.
20. Penobscot, Amr. ship, from Newcastle.
20. Chwnshan, British str., from Swatow.
20. Loyal, German str., from Newchwang.
20. Teucer, British str., from Amoy.
20. Menmuir, British str., from Kobe.
20. Ladakh, British ship, from New York.
21. Holstein, German str., from Saigon.
21. Polyphemus, British str., from Liverpool.
21. Chiuyuen, Chinese str., from Canton.
21. Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.
21. Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
21. Peiyang, German str., from Chinkiang.
21. Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
21. Port Adelaide, British str., from S'pore.
21. Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.
21. Choy sang, British str., from Canton.
22. Hangchow, British str., from Chinkiang.
22. Kalgan, British str., from Shanghai.
22. Mongkut, British str., from Bangkok.
22. Taicheong, German str., from Aroe Bay.
22. Shantung, British str., from Sourabaya.
22. Siegfried, German str., from Bombay Reef.
23. Independent, German str., from Canton.
23. Ingraban, German str., from Quinhon.
23. Formosa, British str., from Amoy.
23. Strathallan, British str., from Hongay.
23. Ask, Danish str., from Haiphong.
23. Kutsang, British str., from Calcutta.
23. Benlawers, British str., from London.
23. Melbourne, French str., from Shanghai.
23. Sabine Rickmers, German str., from Amoy.
24. Namo, British str., from Swatow.
24. Nanshan, British str., from Singapore.
24. Taksang, British str., from Canton.
24. Yarra, French str., from Marseilles.
24. Atbingia, German str., from Iloilo.

NOVEMBER—DEPARTURES.

19. S. D. Carleton, Amr. ship, for New York.
19. Mathilde, German str., for Hoihow.
19. City of Dundee, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
19. Hokisan Maru, Jap. str., for K'notzu.
19. Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
19. Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
19. Khedive, British str., for Europe.
19. Memnon, British str., for Sandakan.
19. P. C. Klae, British str., for Bangkok.
20. Oslo, Norw. str., for Saigon.
20. Petrarch, German str., for Hyogo.
20. Ancona, British str., for Yokohama.
20. Daphne, German str., for Yokohama.
20. Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.
20. Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
20. Loosok, British str., for Bangkok.
20. Sachsen, German str., for Shanghai.
20. Sishan, British str., for Swatow.
20. Taksang, British str., for Canton.
21. Moyne, British str., for Amoy.
21. Wm. J. Rotch, Amr. ship, for N. York.
21. Glengarry, British str., for Shanghai.
21. El Capitan, Amr. ship, for Baltimore.
21. Chwnshan, British str., for Singapore.
21. Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
21. Nampong, British str., for Amoy.
22. Cheangchew, British str., for Amoy.
22. Marie Jebson, German str., for Haiphong.
22. Miike Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
22. Namo, British str., for Swatow.
22. Teucer, British str., for London.
22. Arcona, German cruiser, for Manila.
22. Africa, Portuguese transport, for Macao.
22. Alger, French cruiser, for Shanghai.
23. Hangchow, British str., for Canton.
23. Kalgan, British str., for Canton.
23. Cephalonia, British troopship, for S'pore.
23. Polyphemus, British str., for Shanghai.
24. Hinsang, British str., for Kobe.
24. Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
24. Ariake Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinotsu.
24. Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
24. Strathallan, British str., for Canton.

24. Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
 24. Wongkoi, British str., for Swatow.
 24. Donar, German str., for Moji.
 24. Choisang, British str., for Swatow.
 24. Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 24. Fausang, British str., for Singapore.
 24. Maud, Amr. sch., for Canton.
 24. Bayard, French flagship, for Saigon.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Sachsen*, str., from Bremen, &c., for Hongkong—Lieuts. von Bibra and Breuer, Capt. Brussatis, Sub-Lieuts. Paul Fischer and von Gordon, Lieuts. Harter, von Kameke, Langemak, Lübert, Lüdecke, Sub-Lieuts. Max Loof and Luppe, Lieut. von Müffling, Sub-Lieuts. Graf Mörner and Nippe, Lieut. Pohl, Captain-Lieut. Pock, Dr. Ratz, Mr. Ringe, Lieuts. Röhardt, Schlicht, von Schlick, Sub-Lieuts. Friedr. Schmid, Carl Schultz, and Max Soffner, Mr. Solf, Lieut. Erich Graf v. Zeppelin, Mr. Max Bahr, Captain-Lieut. von Bentheim, Mr. Dalega, Mrs. Ede, Justice Fritz Fießitz, Mr. Fritz Grundmann, Mr. Jacobsen, Mr. Herm. Melchers, Miss Martha Postler, Mr. H. W. Richards, Mrs. C. Schelley, Miss Margo Stornebrink, Messrs. Ed. Schindler, W. v. Uffel, E. Warneken, Capt. A. Murphy, Misses Graham (3), Capts. E. Schipper and Lorenzen, and Mr. Gotsche. For Shanghai—Miss Alexander, Mr. Andrews, Mrs. Couling and child, Mr. and Mrs. Coulthard and children, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dowdall and child, Consul Dr. Eiswaldt, Messrs. H. R. Everall and Ewelin, Mrs. von Falkenhayn and children, Mrs. Gajewsky, Mr. Albert Giesel, Misses Graham and Kinahan, Capt. Chas. Lund, Rev. Jens Lykkegaard, Rev. J. Meadows and daughter, Mrs. Emmy Melchers and child, Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. McNeil and children, Mr. Ole Peter Svenning Olsen, Mrs. Magdalene Olsen, Messrs. Jas. Phelps and Albert Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. E. Salzer and child, Miss Turnbull, Mr. Wissnewsky, Rev. Johannes Vyff, Mr. Chevalier de Wouters d'Opplinter. For Yokohama—Miss H. von Fallot, Miss Fogke, Miss Emilie Giese, Mrs. M. Holm and children, Mr. Carl F. Niemeyer, Mrs. Emma Putzier and child, Miss Hélène Sinram, Mr. Georg Carlo, Mrs. Maren Johannsen. For Nagasaki—Mr. Pearson, and Rev. Turner. For Kobe—Mr. Meyer.

Per *China*, str., from Saigon—Mr. Jebsen.

Per *Yuensang*, str., from Manila—Mrs. Sinclair.

Per *Zafiro*, str., from Manila—Mr. and Mrs. Morena Lacalle and family, Misses Marcaida (2), Messrs. Bayona Atadye and J. Salver.

Per *Moyune*, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Mr. W. Youngson for Shanghai.

Per *Tacoma*, str., from Tacoma—Mrs. Gorham. From Shanghai—Mr. A. H. W. Wiseman.

Per *Namo*, str., from Coast Ports.—Mr. Black, Gen. Viscount Kawakami, and Comte de Penodan.

Per *Teucer*, str., from Amoy—Mr. and Mrs. Richards, and Master Talbot.

Per *Holstein*, steamer from Saigon.—Capt. Bruhn and Mr. Röttger.

Per *Polyphemus*, str., from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Hanley, and Mr. Saunderson.

Per *Menmuir*, str., from Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. Roach and children, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay and child, Messrs. Bergner and Kenny.

Per *Hailoong*, steamer, from Coast Ports.—Messrs. Goodwin, Campbell, and Heng.

Per *Kwanglee*, str., from Shanghai.—Messrs. Nagala, Haren, Bullard, and Kehren.

Per *Mongkut*, str., from Bangkok—Messrs. H. Warrington and E. Narzer.

Per *Formosa*, str., from Amoy—Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Messrs. Humphreys, Nobbs, Pond, and Lewis.

DEPARTED.

Per *Khedive*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore—Mr. J. R. Oliver, and Mr. A. H. Wheeler. For Bombay—Mr. J. L. Jeyany. For Ismailia—Major J. O. Hutchinson, Dr. A. F. Bringman, and Mr. H. McColl. For Brindisi—Miss J. Fullerton, Messrs. Geo. Pyott, Jas. Pyott, G. Unwin, and W. S. Potter. For London—Mr. W. Judd. From Shanghai for Singapore—Mr.

and Mrs. Sands, Miss H. M. Cameron, and Mrs. A. N. Savinoff. For Brindisi—Mr. Gandelius, and Mr. N. M. Motchanoff. For London—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Rough and 2 children. From Yokohama for Calcutta—Mr. H. Lyall. Per *Wingsang*, str., for Shanghai—Mrs. F. P. Remedios and child, Mr. Roptiayeff, and Mr. Cattaneo.

Per *Sachsen*, str., for Shanghai from Bremen—Mrs. E. Melchers, Messrs. C. Lund, O. Ollsen, P. Schmidt, and C. T. Suber. From Southampton—Mr. and Mrs. Dowdall, Mrs. McNeill, Rev. J. Meadows and daughters, Miss Kingham, Messrs. James Alb. Phelps, and H. R. Everall, Mr. and Mrs. Coulthard, Dr. Arnott. From Genoa—Mrs. V. Falkenhyn, Dr. Eiswaldt, Mr. Chev. de Wouters, Messrs. A. Giessel, Ewelin, and Wisonewski, Mrs. Couling. From Naples—Mr. and Mrs. E. Saezer, Mr. Otto Fock, and Commander Baesens. From Hongkong—Rev. A. B. Turner and Pearson, Messrs. Duncan McNeill, Baul Lourtal, and G. Sterling.

Per *Daphne*, str., for Yokohama from Europe—Messrs. E. Giese, H. Sinram, E. Putzier, M. Johannsen, H. V. Fanot, and Carl P. Niemeyer.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., for Manila—Messrs. Thos. J. Nunan, Carlos Blanco, B. F. Hammersly, and Ed. Schnidler, Mrs. A. Galloway, Mrs. Horokichi Noguchi.

Per *Lightning*, str., for Calcutta, &c.—Miss Tabor, Messrs. Borker and Ho Wai Hing, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Joseph, Mrs. Otome, Mrs. Okiku, Mrs. Vickeros, Mrs. Lum Nin, Mrs. Chen Yu, Mrs. Lum Ng, Messrs. Kasaki and Ano.

Per *Ancona*, str., from Hongkong for Nagasaki—Miss Ohsimosen, Mr. O. Ottisen, Lieuts. von Kamcke, zur See Harder, zur See Lüdecke, Grof. v. Morner, Mr. F. Grundmann, Lieuts. Graf. v. Zeppelin, Frh. v. Bibra, Mr. Dalega, v. Gordon, and Loof. For Kobe—Mr. A. Donald. For Yokohama—Miss Stornebrink, Mr. and Mrs. Wrenn and infant, Mr. G. Carillo, Lieut. H. W. Bowring, R.N., Major and Mrs. S. Jackson. For Yokohama from Colombo—Messrs. H. Clarkson and R. M. J. Clarkson. From Brindisi—Mr. Basil Wood. From London—Miss E. Fyson, Miss Oxlad, Bishop and Mrs. Fyson, Misses Carr and J. Steele, Messrs. J. Arikawa and Jupp, and Miss R. Fyson. For Kobe from London—Misses Orans, and Bryant. For Nagasaki from London—Misses Nottidge and Ada Wright, and Mr. Morgan.

Per *Teucer*, str., for Singapore, &c.—Captain Perks and Mr. W. Cowie.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Albingia, German str., 1,190, Witt, Nov. 24, Butterfield & Swire
 Amara, British steamer, 1,656, Kent, Nov. 12, Jardine, Matheson & Co
 Anvers, Belgian str., 1,689, Dulling, Sept. 17, Butterfield & Swire
 Ask, Danish steamer, 654, H. Hygom, Nov. 23, A. R. Marty
 Benlawers, British str., 1,483, Webster, Nov. 23, Gibb, Livingston & Co
 Bygdo, Norwegian str., 771, Ivensen, Nov. 19, Wieler & Co
 Chelydra, British steamer, 1,568, Cass, Nov. 7, Jardine, Matheson & Co
 China, German steamer, 1,114, Voss, Nov. 19, Siemssen & Co
 Chiayuen, Chinese str., 1,211, Null, Nov. 21, C. M. S. N. Co
 Cromarty, British str., 1,765, Duncan, Nov. 17, Dodwell, Carill & Co
 Dante, German str., 1,302, Koepke, Nov. 10, Wieler & Co
 Empress of India, British str., 3,003, Marshall, Nov. 3, C. P. R. Co
 Fatshan, British str., 1,425, R. L. Blight, H. C., & M. Steamboat Co., for Canton
 Formosa, British steamer, 674, Robson, Nov. 23, Douglas Lapraik & Co
 Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, Sept. 5, O. & O. S. S. Co
 Hailan, Danish steamer, 319, June 16, A. R. Marty
 Hankow, British str., 2,235, Dick, Butterfield & Swire, for Canton

Heungshan, British str., 1,054, W. E. Clarke, H. C., & M. Steamboat Co., for Macao
 Hohenzollern, Ger. str., 2,039, Harrangowitz, Sept. 15, Melchers & Co
 Hoihow, British str., 896, Pennefather, Nov. 13, Butterfield & Swire
 Holstein, German str., 1,150, Bruhn, Nov. 21, Jebsen & Co
 Honam, British str., 1,344, H. C. & M. Steamboat Co., for Canton
 Independent, Ger. str., 821, Ahrenkiel, Nov. 19, Wieler & Co
 Ingraban, Ger. str., 894, Diederichsen, Nov. 23, Chinese
 Kutsang, British str., 1,495, Payne, Nov. 23, Jardine, Matheson & Co
 Kwonghoi, British steamer, 419, Chinese, for Canton
 Loyal, German str., 1,203, Lorenzen, Nov. 20, Wieler & Co
 Melbourne, French str., 1,947, Duchateau, Nov. 24, Messageries Maritimes
 Menmuir, British str., 1,287, Craig, Nov. 21, Gibb, Livingston & Co
 Mongkut, British str., 859, Calder, Nov. 22, Yuen Fat Hong
 Namo, British steamer, 826, Hall, Nov. 24, Douglas Lapraik & Co
 Nanshan, British str., 1,344, Stevoll, Nov. 24, Bradley & Co
 Polyphemus, Brit. str., 1,812, Goodwin, Nov. 21, Butterfield & Swire
 Port Adelaide, Brit. str., 1,717, Morgan, Nov. 21, Dodwell, Carill & Co
 Powan, British str., 1,842, S. W. Goggin, H. C., & M. Steamboat Co., for Canton
 Propontis, British str., 1,217, Farrand, Nov. 18, Chinese
 Ran, Norwegian str., 333, Johnsen, Nov. 14, Order
 Sabine Richmers, Ger. str., 598, Sanders, Nov. 23, Arnold, Karberg & Co
 Shantung, Brit. str., 1,535, Frampton, Nov. 22, Butterfield & Swire
 Siegfried, German str., 1,107, Ahrens, Nov. 23, Harling, Buschmann & Menzell
 Swatow, German str., 635, Jespersen, Nov. 16, Melchers & Co
 Tacoma, British str., 1,662, Whistle, Nov. 20, Dodwell, Carill & Co
 Taicheong, German str., 828, Duhme, Nov. 22, Meyer & Co
 Tai On, British str., 769, Galleonski, Chinese, for Canton
 Taksang, British str., 977, Rolfe, Nov. 20, Jardine, Matheson & Co
 Triumph, German str., 674, Moller, Nov. 21, Jebsen & Co
 Yarra, French str., 2,084, Flandin, Nov. 24, Messageries Maritimes

SAILING VESSELS.

Belle of Bath, Amr. ship, 1,347, Curtis, Sept. 2, Captain
 Clan Macfarlane, British sh., 1,446, Templeton, Sept. 15, Government
 Fort Stuart, British ship, 2,312, Vanstone, Nov. 6, Order
 Fred. P. Litchfield, Amr. bark, 991, Hardy, Nov. 20, Order
 Glen Caladh, British bark, 466, Lamont, Mar. 1, Gilman & Co
 Ladakh, British ship, 1,908, Johnstone, Nov. 21, Jardine, Matheson & Co
 Lothair, Italian bark, 796, Ferretta, July 31, D. Musso & Co
 L. Schepp, Amr. ship, 1,672, Day, Sept. 29, Reuter, Brockelman & Co
 Matterhorn, Brit. bark, 1,839, Williams, Nov. 20, Standard Oil Co
 Penobscot, Amr. ship, 1,067, Maculder, Nov. 20, Order
 Retriever, Amr. sch., 75, Walls, April 3, Order
 Sachem, Amr. ship, 1,311, Lancaster, June 12, Order
 St. Mark, Amr. ship, 1,930, Dudley, Aug. 18, Order
 Velocity, British bark, 527, Oct. 1, Chinese
 West York, British bark, 688, Davis, Oct. 18, Order
 Wm. H. Smith, Amr. ship, 1,908, Wilson, Aug. 21, Standard Oil Co